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Part One
Pages 1-8

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FACTIONS IN CONFERENCE

Kings County Democrats to Come Together in a Few Days.

REGULARS TO NAME A COMMITTEE

Independents Seem Favorable to Harmony — Union Will Insure Victory — What Leaders Say.

The way to Democratic harmony in Brooklyn now looks to be clear. The two organizations will come formally, through their representatives, into a conference Monday night or Tuesday.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, the regular organization, held a short meeting last night at the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Court Square. James D. Bell, Chairman of the General Committee, offered the following resolutions:

For the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution adopted by the Democratic General Committee on Sept. 4, 1895,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint four members of the committee, who, together with himself, shall constitute a sub-committee to conduct any conference that may be had with any other Democratic body.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee communicate with the organization of which Mr. George Foster Peabody is Chairman, notifying it of the appointment of such sub-committee and requesting the appointment of a like committee on the part of said organization for the purpose of a conference to bring about unity of action between the two organizations.

The resolution was seconded by Bernard J. York and was adopted without debate.

Chairman York will not appoint the Conference Committee until Monday. It will then be ready to confer with the Conference Committee, to be appointed Monday night at the meeting of the independent Democratic organization.

Pursuant to an understanding reached among the leaders of the independent Democrats Wednesday the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee in Kings County held a meeting at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the organization, 193 Montague Street. The purpose of the meeting, as was generally understood among the leaders of the regular machine Democratic organization, was to appoint a Conference or Harmony Committee, to confer with a similar committee which it had been proposed should be appointed last night by the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County.

George Foster Peabody, Everett Greene, Charles J. Patterson, the Chairman of the Executive Committee; Election Commissioner Charles J. Edwards, and a number of the more prominent members of the independent Democratic organization were present at the meeting. Edward M. Shepard, the leader of the independents, was not able to attend, and hence, although there was an informal discussion of the entire subject of Democratic harmony, no committee was appointed and no definite step toward a formal conference of the two factions was taken.

It was decided to adjourn the meeting of the Executive Committee until Monday evening. At that time, and just prior to the meeting of the General Committee, the Executive Committee will come together again to consider the matter of the appointment of a conference committee. It seemed to be the general sentiment of those who attended yesterday afternoon's gathering that a conference committee would surely be the outgrowth of the meeting Monday night.

Charles J. Patterson said to a reporter for The New-York Times at the close of the meeting: "Personally, I am most assuredly in favor of the appointment of a conference committee from our organization. We will meet again Monday night, previous to the assembling of our General Committee. Whatever we then do will be submitted to the General Committee for its approval."

Charles J. Edwards said: "I regard the situation as very encouraging. I have no doubt that harmony will be brought about. I think the way is now practically clear. If the Democracy in Brooklyn and Kings County is united this Fall the Democrats are sure to win."

Mr. Edwards made no secret of his enthusiastic admiration of Edward M. Shepard as the man who, in his judgment, was best fitted to become the united Democratic candidate for Mayor.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the regular organization, said he felt most sanguine of the success of the plans which had been adopted to secure harmony.

"The situation is such," he said, "that, in my judgment, there now seems to be no reason why there should not be unity of action this Fall between the two Democratic organizations in this city and county.

"The regular Democratic organization is disposed to be fair with the other organization in dealing with the question of the representation of the independents in the State Convention. I am in favor of giving them representation in the State Convention.

"It is undoubtedly the fact that in the minds of a very large number of the members of the regular Democratic organization there is a strong and genuine sentiment in favor of Democratic harmony.

"If the Democrats are united in Brooklyn this Fall they can win beyond the shadow of a doubt. They can beat the Republicans, no matter how perfectly the latter are organized, or how thoroughly they harmonize their differences.

"The unification of the Democratic organizations will bring the press around to our side and will create interest and enthusiasm among all classes of Democrats. In fact, if we are united, we can have a regular 'Hurrah' campaign. There will be a rekindling of good feeling, and the lukewarm will be brought into line.

"The regular Democratic organization now has over 50,000 names enrolled. Our books are open, and any Democrat can have the opportunity of learning to his satisfaction that our claim is accurate and honest. Last year at this time we had about 39,800 names enrolled as a basis for our use at the State Convention. Last Fall we polled 70,000 votes for the State ticket and 60,000 votes for the local ticket. On the same percentage of increase this Fall the regular Democratic organization ought to poll 70,000 votes for the local ticket.

"The independent Democratic organization is claimed by some to be able to poll 30,000 votes. I regard that as a very liberal estimate. But, even if the independents bring to us only 15,000 votes, we will be sure to elect the Democratic ticket.

"If we get 30,000 additional votes by the accession of the independents we will win in Brooklyn this Fall by a majority as great as that obtained by Grover Cleveland, who polled the largest vote ever known in the city and county. I think that is the fair reasoning on the situation. If the Democrats are united it makes no difference what condition the Republicans are in—whether harmonious or disunited. Nor does it make any difference who their candidates are. United, the Democrats can win, without fail."

Edward M. Grout, the former law partner of Justice Gaynor, seems to be a little shy of harmony. In a local paper in Brooklyn yesterday he was quoted as saying:

"The people will look with suspicion on all dickers or deals, and will not support the leaders. There can only be harmony by the old leaders bringing forth fruit meet for repentance. Let them hold their conventions at as early a date as possible, and let them nominate men of a high standard, taking them from both organizations or from no organization, and let those men be such as to inspire confidence in the people, and that is all the harmony that is required. Mr. Shepard would then be powerless to prevent his followers from supporting such candidates, if he desired to do so, but I do not think he would try.

"Mr. Patterson will be on any conference committee appointed by the Shepardites, and Mr. Patterson is a candidate for nomination as a Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Bell and Mr. York will be on any conference committee appointed by the other organization, and both of them are candidates. In a conference between committees with these men upon them their personal interests must naturally be paramount to other conditions, and the people will so consider it. Let the Democrats nominate the right men and they will be supported."

When these remarks were called to the attention of James D. Bell, he said: "I will give Mr. Grout's words careful consideration, so far as they apply to me. I am enlisted in the cause of Democratic harmony, and I would sacrifice all chances of a nomination for a Judgeship rather than imperil the chances for harmony. No man can say I am selfish. I will not sever myself from connection with the effort to bring about harmony."

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin returned to his political headquarters in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, after an absence of two months at Jamesport, L. I. The veteran machine Democratic leader was bronzed and cheerful. He said he would not go as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. He declined to talk on politics, but said he was in favor of harmony.

Daniel Ryan, the Eighth Ward leader of the Bell Democracy, said yesterday that he was in favor of harmony and Justice Gaynor as the United Democratic candidate for Mayor.

"I am for harmony by all means," said Mr. Ryan. "We must have a united party this Fall, and we should do everything in reason to obtain it.

"I think we should go so far as to give the independent Democrats led by Edward M. Shepard one-third of the delegates to the State Convention. I am also in favor of giving the independent Democrats one-third representation in all of our local conventions. Some people will say this is more than their strength entitles them to, for the reason that they polled only about one-fourth as many votes as we did last year. But we should not stick at trifles. Let us be generous to them. This is the best way to promote good feeling all around. I believe in letting them have one-third of the delegates in all our conventions.

"I think we may assume the independents will go ahead and hold their own primaries. I would allow the independents to name one-third of the candidates. I do not believe they would reject such an offer, but if they did public opinion would be on our side.

"My candidate for Mayor is Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor. We might win with others, but we would be sure to win with Judge Gaynor at the head of our ticket. He would give us a splendid administration, and I believe he would be fair to all Democrats. There is a good deal of talk in favor of Mr. Gaynor in the Eighth Ward."

William R. McGuire of the Twenty-first Ward, one of the original harmony men in the Bell organization, said yesterday he favored giving the independent Democrats representation in the State Convention. "I would also give them a State Committeeman," said Mr. McGuire.

Assemblyman John A. Hennessy of Brooklyn made a statement yesterday to the effect that Mr. Gaynor had signified his willingness to head an Union Democratic local ticket.

"Senator Hill," said Mr. Hennessy, "brought Judge Gaynor's acceptance to Hugh McLaughlin when the Senator visited the ex-Register at Jamesport six weeks ago."

No one gave Mr. Hennessy's statement serious credence.

RESTORED AS A REGIMENT

The Sixty-ninth Again in Full Standing in the State Militia.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The following was given out at the Adjutant General's department to-day:

"Two new companies having been added to the Sixty-ninth Battalion, a Colonel having been elected, and also commissioned by the Governor, the battalion is constituted and recognized as a regiment."

The Sixty-ninth and Eighth Regiments were reduced to battalions in General Orders, Dec. 7, 1893. There had long been internal dissensions in each command, and discipline was but little more than a name in some of the companies. This not being true of all, there was no justice in disbanding the whole regiment, so companies that were below the proper standard, or where disaffection existed, were mustered out. This course left in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Companies A, C, D, H, and I.

The same order that mustered Companies B, E, F, and G out of the State service gave the command the new title of Sixty-ninth Battalion. Major Edward Duffy was the first commander of the new battalion, and was at that time senior Major in the service of the State.

Catholic Schools in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 5.—The Rev. Principal Grant of Queens College, Kingston, perhaps the foremost Presbyterian divine of Canada, was invited to Manitoba by the opponents of Catholic parochial schools, to make a report for the information of Canadians generally on the Manitoba school system. Those who invited him were quite certain that the Principal would indorse the present system, but his report has given them a surprise and a shock. He says that the Manitoba Government made a mistake when, without due consideration, it abolished Catholic schools. What it should have done was to reform them. He declares that the religious convictions of Roman Catholics are entitled to consideration, and he believes that the present war of the creeds will never end until to Catholics are granted reasonable concessions.

A Noted Gambler Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—George S. Parker, for a long time the head of the well-known Congressional faro bank and gambling club, near Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, and one of the best-known men of his class in the United States, died yesterday in this city of paralysis. He was born here in 1830, and married in Massachusetts, but had no children. He was a man of unassuming manners, of wide acquaintance among public men, and of generous instincts—a typical representative of the best qualities in the old-time Southern "sport."

Cruisers Sail from Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The United States cruisers New-York, Minneapolis, and Raleigh of the North Atlantic squadron, which have been in this harbor since last Friday, sailed this morning at 11 o'clock for Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound. A steam-pipe connection blew out on the Montgomery, which prevented her from accompanying the fleet. She will sail as soon as repairs are completed.

THE YACHTS ARE READY

Valkyrie and Defender to be Measured To-day.

WILL THEN GO TO THE HORSESHOE

Valkyrie Will Be Launched This Morning and Defender Will Be Towed Down from New-Rochelle.

The Valkyrie and the Defender are ready for to-morrow's big race. The grooming and overhauling of the two yachts was finished yesterday. The British yacht is still in the Erie Basin. She will be floated out this morning at 10 o'clock, and shortly afterward measured by John Hyslop, the New-York Yacht Club official.

The Defender had her last sail yesterday, and this morning she will be towed down from New-Rochelle to the Erie Basin, where she, too, will be measured.

This measuring is a long, and somewhat tedious task. First of all the water-line length is taken. This is the distance in a straight line between the points furthest forward and furthest aft, where the hull, exclusive of the rudder-post, is intersected by the surface of the water. Then the sail area is to be found. This is done by measuring from a point midway between the jibtopsail stay and the jibstay on the bowsprit, in a straight line to the end of the boom. This is the base line. If the spinnaker boom measures more than the distance from the foreside of the mainmast to the forward point of the base line, the excess is added to the base line. To find the perpendicular line, measurement is taken from the upper side of the sheave of the gaff topsail halyard to the upper side of the boom. To obtain the estimated area from these figures multiply the base by the perpendicular and divide the product by two.

The sail area and length on the water line are then added together, and divided by two. This gives the racing length and basis for calculating the time allowance.

There was a lot of guessing done yesterday among yachtsmen who seen anxious to know how much the Valkyrie will have to allow the Defender in the races. The guesses, for that is all they are, vary from thirty seconds to a minute and a half. Those who are so anxious to learn these figures can do so to-day. As soon as Mr. Hyslop has finished his task he will give Mr. Iselin and Lord Dunraven a copy of his figuring and file a copy with Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Valkyrie in the Erie Basin dry dock yesterday looked prettier than she has at any time since she arrived in American waters. Her top sides were given the finishing touches of the second coat of white paint, and the yellow band below the rail was being gilded. Men worked on her under body during the morning, rubbing it with sand paper, and putting an extra strip of copper over the leaded portion of the keel to strengthen the upper edge of the old coppering. Riggers were placing blocks between the flanges of the steel boom to receive the bands for the sheet tackles. The gammon at the end of the bowsprit was placed in position again with a new sheave.

In the afternoon the bottom was coated with the lacquer, and allowed to harden. A thicked coat was put on than when the yacht was in the basin before, and when dry it was as smooth as the bronze on the bottom of the Defender. No pot lead will be put on the yacht this time.

Designed George L. Watson was at the basin during the morning. He said that the Valkyrie's rig was now as it would be for the first race. It includes the same sails she has been using, the new steel boom, and the wooden mast and gaff. The boom would be improved with another coast of buff paint, but it will not receive it. Mr. Watson said that a portion of the counter near the rudder post had been planed away so as to lessen the water line an inch.

"We may as well save all we can," he said, "although when I measured her in dry dock, on the other side, she was less than I had anticipated."

Battens were placed in the open spaces under the rail yesterday. This was done so that, should the yacht heel until her rail went under the water, the small blocks supporting the rail would not offer any resistance. After being measured, the Valkyrie will be towed to Sandy Hook, and she will probably have a short sail, and then anchor in the Horse Shoe for the night.

Lord Dunraven was not on the City of Bridgeport, Valkyrie's tender, yesterday. He was the guest of Mr. John Brooks on the schooner yacht Lasca during the morning. Edward Young of the Sandy Hook pilotboat George Washington, No. 22, has, according to Capt. Sycamore, been engaged to pilot Valkyrie during the races. Capt. Young is well known among shipping men here. He rates in Branch B, and has been in the Sandy Hook service since April 6, 1875.

Not to be outdone by Defender, Valkyrie is to have three mascots in the races. One of these is a yellow dog, even more unattractive than that celebrated canine on the Yankee craft. But Valkyrie is not satisfied with an ordinary cur, but will have a small goat, black as a bullet and destructive as a bull pup, and a sweet-singing canary to aid in the mascot work. The goat is a native of South Brooklyn, the yellow dog enjoys the same distinction, but the canary comes from Connecticut.

Mr. C. O. Iselin and Capt. Haff decided at the eleventh hour yesterday not to take the Defender down to Erie Basin until to-day, and instead they took a short spin up the Sound to Captain's Island, returning at 6 o'clock. As soon as the yacht reached her moorings, the mainsail was unbent, and the riggers who arrived here from Boston yesterday morning went to work overhauling the rigging. The riggers will now remain with the yacht until after the races are over.

Capt. Haff said last night that the yacht will leave for Erie Basin at 10 o'clock this morning, where she will be floated into the dry dock and measured, but will not be hauled out. She will be towed down by the tug Wallace B. Flint.

Chairman James D. Smith of the Cup Committee asked the Regatta Committee to give a construction of the racing rules of the club on two hypothetical cases of yacht manoeuvring, for the guidance of the owners of the Defender and the Valkyrie. They are as follows:

"First—Should two boats, in manoeuvring for the start, both on same tack, one to windward and one to leeward, and the weather boat, being freer than the leeward boat, shape her course to cross the line, has the leeward boat, being closer hauled, the right to force the weather boat the wrong side of the mark, it being understood that an overlap has been established?

"Second—When does the judges' boat and

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IRON AND STEEL STILL ADVANCING

Manufacturers Refusing Orders for Early Delivery — Wages Increasing and Factories Being Built.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The surprising advance noted last week continues in some lines of the iron and steel market this week, and, to a large extent, the upward movement is still going on. Customers insist on pushing for supplies, and the consequence is higher figures. The present demand for some forms of steel is almost unprecedented. Particularly is this the condition in the demand for boiler, firebox, and like forms of steel plates. Some manufacturers of this line will accept no orders at any terms for the next three months. The advance this week is mainly in the pig iron line, but the finished branches are beginning to feel the effect of the movement. In all lines present prices are being firmly held. An advance in the price of steel rails is expected soon. Manufacturers of rails have recently been in conference, discussing the advisability of an advance. Bessemer steel bars sold this week at $24 to $24.50, and open hearth at $25.50 to $26.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 5.—The freight handlers and clerks of the New-England Railroad in this city, and, it is understood, all along the line, to-day were notified of an increase in wages of 5 per cent.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Chicago and Alton shops in this city began operations yesterday upon a nine-hour schedule. The shops had not run on full time for more than two years, and the employes are highly elated over the resumption. Every car and locomotive will be in demand for moving the immense crops, and it is necessary to provide a complete equipment, passenger and freight, for the new Peoria extension, which will be opened Oct. 1.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 5.—The Glenark Knitting Company to-day decided not to await the outcome of the request for exemption from taxes, but awarded a contract for building the new yarn mill in this city, to cost nearly $100,000. The mill is expected to be in operation in the Spring.

PLAN TO DEFRAUD NEW-YORK BANKS

Arrest of Alleged Swindlers in Philadelphia and Capture of a Lot of Bogus Check Blanks.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—What is believed to be an important capture was made by city detectives to-day in the arrest of Robert Ritson, and it is thought an extensive swindle of National banks has been nipped in the bud. A firm of printers here notified Chief of Detectives Miller a few days ago that a stranger had given them an order for several hundred blank drafts, which were to be finished to-day. Detectives were put on the case, and they arrested Ritson immediately after he had received the drafts from the printers.

The drafts are known as cashiers' drafts, and are drawn on the correspondents of Philadelphia banks in other cities. The Continental National Bank of New-York is the correspondent of the First National Bank of this city, and for the purpose of swindling this bank, it is alleged that Ritson had about fifty drafts printed. The other drafts were drawn on the Citizens' Bank of Louisville, Ky.; the Citizens' Bank of Milwaukee, the Boston Bank of Boston, Mass., and five New-York banks.

There also was found in Ritson's possession a book containing a cipher code, and the detectives believe him to be one of an organized band who have planned to swindle many banking institutions. Ritson could not explain satisfactorily his object in having the drafts printed, and he was held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

TREASURY STATEMENT MISLEADING

It Indicates the Gold Reserve as Below $100,000,000, Not Taking into Account a Deposit of $2,500,000.

Although the Treasury statement yesterday indicated that the gold reserve was below the one-hundred-million-dollar mark, it in fact is based on conditions which prevailed two days ago, before the deposit by the bond syndicate of $2,500,000 in gold as against $1,700,000 withdrawn for export. This left the reserve over $100,000,000.

It was learned yesterday that W. H. Crossman & Brother would probably withdraw $1,000,000, or possibly $1,500,000, in gold from the Sub-Treasury to-day for shipment to Europe to-morrow. Nesslage & Fuller will probably make a small shipment, perhaps, not over $100,000. Haskier, Wood & Co. will probably not make any shipment of gold to-morrow.

There is no alarm felt in financial circles with reference to the continued drain on the Treasury gold for export, as it is understood that the bond syndicate has plenty of gold at its disposal to make good any inroads on the reserve. In any event, it is felt that the exporting of gold must soon cease, because the supply of commercial bills will soon be plentiful in the market, owing to the movement of cotton and grain, which will so reduce the rate of sterling exchange that gold can only be exported at a loss. The shipment of gold to Europe will then naturally cease.

The only withdrawal of gold from the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday was $50,000 for shipment to Canada.

A Dinner to Gen. Felix Agnus.

Gen. Felix Agnus, of The Baltimore American, was the guest last night at a dinner given in his honor by a host of his friends at the Press Club.

An address of welcome was made by President Joseph Howard, Jr., and Gen. Agnus responded in a short speech.

Speeches were also made by Collector of the Port Kilbreth, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, W. J. Arkell, Foster Coates, Murat Halstead, and Assemblyman Hennessey. Marshal P. Willer and A. E. Pearsall entertained the party. Among those present were James E. Batterson, Jr., H. F. Gillig, Ernst F. Birmingham, William H. Ballou, C. C. Shayne, Bernhard Gillan, William H. Penney and F. B. Thuber.

A Combination of Minorities.

Thirteen members of the General Committee of the Prohibition Party of Kings County met last night in a dancing academy at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and adopted resolutions to combine with every other minority political organization in Kings County to secure the election of good candidates this Fall. It was decided to appoint a committee of five to confer with similar committees representing the Socialist-Labor and the Populist Parties in the county to unite on a common platform upon which they all may stand during the campaign.

The Executive Committee will meet Monday evening and fix dates for the primaries.

Bonds for Sea Beach Employes.

Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has released under bonds of $2,500 the five men who are held responsible for the accident on the Sea Beach Railroad at Woodlawn Monday.

Conductor Joseph Hilger's bondsman is James T. Nelson, Treasurer of the Sea Beach Railroad Company, and Levi C. Lathrop, a banker of Morristown, N. J., furnished bonds for Engineer Frank W. Jensen and Daniel Hummer, fireman; Arthur Ross, and Switchman James O'Brien.

New Buttons for Police Uniforms.

The uniforms of members of the Police Department will soon have new buttons. The first installment arrived at Headquarters yesterday, and were distributed. The inscription reads, "Police Depart., City of New-York," instead of "Municipal Police, City of New-York," which is on the old buttons.

Harrison Millard Very Ill.

Harrison Millard, the eminent composer, is lying very ill at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Kingman B. Page, 70 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mr. Millard has been ill for nearly two years with Bright's disease. He came to this city from Norwich, Conn., Monday last, and was feeling much better than for some time.

MAY'S LANDING IN DANGER

Threatened with Destruction by New-Jersey's Forest Fires.

SEVERAL OTHER TOWNS IMPERILED

The Flames Raging Fiercely, and Nothing but a Change of Wind or Rain Can Save the Villages.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 5.—Unless the wind changes from the direction in which it is now blowing, a portion of this place will be consumed, and possibly the whole village destroyed, by the forest fires which are now within a quarter of a mile of the town. The wind is blowing about twenty-five miles an hour, and the flames are traveling with incredible speed. Last night the wind was wafting the flames in an opposite direction, but it changed this morning, and is blowing directly over the town, bringing the flames with it. It is believed that nothing but a heavy and protracted fall of rain will save the property which is in danger. Hundreds of men have quit their work in the cotton and other mills of the town, and are battling the flames with little or no success.

WOODBINE, N. J., Sept. 5.—About 1,000 acres of forest timber between this place and Belle Plains have been destroyed by the forest fires which broke out here on Monday night, the fire being started by the sparks from a locomotive. So far no effort has been made to learn the ownership of the land, or the amount of the damage, but it is very heavy. Hundreds of cranberry bogs are now in danger, and the efforts of the owners to protect them from the flames are futile.

The wind has shifted, and is wafting the flames in the direction of May's Landing. According to advices received here to-night, the flames are almost upon that town, and it may be destroyed.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—Another forest fire broke out here this morning, and it is burning savagely, the flames being blown by the wind in the direction of Weymouth, a thriving village a few miles from here. Hundreds of acres of pine and cedar have been destroyed, and the loss is very heavy. The burned timber belongs to the Weymouth Land Company of New-York, which owns a tract of heavy timber three miles square, and the fire is raging most fiercely in that locality. The few men hereabouts are no match for the flames, and their effort to stop the conflagration is like trying to burn up the sea with a match.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 5.—The forest fire which broke out near Tuckahoe on Tuesday is still burning, and the area of blazing timber is now two miles in width. The flames have left behind them a charred and blackened trail of timber seven miles in length, and the end is not yet. The little village of Eldora, which has two small paper mills and about 200 residents, is right in the path of the flames, and can hardly be saved from destruction. No news has been heard from there, as the town is five miles away from the railroad, and there is no telephonic or telegraphic communication.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Sept. 5.—Sation Agent Miller of the West Jersey Railroad has sent a special train with 100 railroad employes to fight the flames which are raging in Cape May County, but it is not believed that such a small force will be able to stop the progress of the fire. The blaze has left the line of the railroad, and is traveling inland toward the many small villages, which must inevitably be consumed, unless the wind changes or a heavy fall of rain occurs before to-morrow night.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 5.—This place is almost entirely surrounded by the forest fires, and is in great danger. To-night sparks from the fires carried by the wind are falling over the place, showing white beneath the glare of the lights, and people at first thought that it was snowing. Early this afternoon the sun was obscured entirely by the smoke, and lamps were lighted in all the stores and dwellings. In all the small surrounding villages the residents are fighting the flames by back firing.

NAGLE IS WANTED IN CHICAGO

Arrested in This City on the Charge of Getting $10,000 by False Pretenses.

Siegfried V. Nagle, thirty-five years old, an alleged mining operator of Gibbonsville, Idaho, was arrested by Central Office detectives yesterday as he left the office of S. L. Pakas, at 56 New Street. He was locked up at Police Headquarters. The prisoner is wanted in Chicago on the charge of obtaining $10,000 under false pretenses. He was arrested on an indictment sent to Chief O'Brien of the Detective Bureau by J. F. Fitzpatrick, Chief of the Chicago detective force.

The indictment, which was secured July 27, states that on Oct. 3, 1893, Nagle obtained under false pretenses five promissory notes from John Schneller of Chicago in exchange for five receipts which he claimed were original warehouse receipts for five barrels of whisky. The receipts proved to be bogus, it is charged. There are several indictments in Chicago against Nagle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—An officer started for New-York to-day to bring back S. V. Nagle, arrested there for obtaining money under false pretenses. Nagle's victims are all saloon keepers.

Monticello's New Monument.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—This has been a day of considerable importance to Monticello. The sailors and soldiers' monument, a gift to the county from its patriotic people, was unveiled in the park at 3 o'clock before a dense crowd of spectators. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn made the oration of the day. Judge William J. Groo of Middletown presented the monument to the Board of Supervisors of the county, and Major Benjamin Reynolds of Parksville delivered the address of acceptance. The monument is the same one exhibited by Morris J. Power at the World's Fair at Chicago, which received a first premium.

Wilkesbarre's Historic Elm Felled.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 5.—A historic elm tree at Plymouth, three miles from here, was cut down to-day for fear it would collapse during a heavy blow and cause damage. This elm was voted on March 2, 1774, by the town meeting as the place of public rendezvous, and was then referred to as "The Noble Tree Upon Which Our Ancestors Have Gazed." Subsequent to 1774 it served as an auction mart, village market, and whipping-post. A count of the rings upon it showed that the tree was 372 years old.

Fishing Rules Suspended.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission announces that besides suspending the rules which were claimed to practically prohibit net fishing in the Hudson River, it has also decided to suspend new Rule 4, which provides that a metal tag to be issued by the commission must be attached to the net when in use.

Premier Brand California Wines.
Preferred by connoisseurs to finest imported. Absolute purity guaranteed. Sold by all grocers and wine merchants everywhere. Pacific Coast Wine Co., 849 Broadway and 1,496 Third Av.—Adv.

PIEROLA'S GOVERNMENT'S CABINET

Villaran for Foreign Affairs, Porras for Justice, Parra for Interior, Ibarra, War, and Normand, Finance.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, via Galveston, Sept. 5.—Pierola's Government will be inaugurated Sept. 8 with the following Cabinet: Minister of Foreign Affairs—Villaran; Minister of Justice—Porras; Minister of the Interior—Parra; Minister of War—Ibarra; Minister of Finance—Normand. All are Democrats.

ROTHSCHILD'S HOUSE IN PERIL

A Detective Puts Out the Light of a Fuse in Time to Prevent the Explosion of an Anarchist's Bomb.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Paris dispatch, furnished to The Globe by a news agency, says that a bold attempt was made to-day to explode a bomb in Rothschild's bank, in the Rue Lafitte. While the business of the day was at its height, a man walked into the bank carrying under his arm a bomb, to which was attached a lighted fuse. One of the detectives employed in the bank was standing near, and sprang upon the man. The detective seized the bomb and extinguished the fuse in time to prevent an explosion. The would-be bomb-thrower was arrested, and taken to the police station.

This attempt to blow up the Rothschilds banking establishment, taken in connection with the recent sending of an infernal machine through the mails to the office of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, signifies a persistent purpose on the part of the Anarchistic element to inflict injury upon the heads and employes of the Rothschild house.

It will be remembered that Baron de Rothschild's secretary, M. Jacobowsky, was terribly injured by the explosion of an infernal machine.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The man who was arrested while attempting to explode a bomb in the Rothschild bank was taken to the police station in Rue de Provence. He is about twenty-five years old. He refused to give his name, but indulged in the usual Anarchist boasts, declaring that others would succeed where he had failed.

The bomb was a primitive affair, made of a tin that had contained cocoa. The top was tied on with a piece of wire, and a hole had been punched in the tin to admit the fuse. The bomb was taken to the Municipal Laboratory, where the contents will be analyzed.

M. Puybaraud, the police official who examined the prisoner, was struck by his resemblance to the Anarchist Pawels, who was recently killed by the explosion of a bomb he was carrying with the intention of causing an explosion in the Church of the Madeleine. He said he would not be surprised to learn that Pawels and the prisoner were brothers.

The prisoner is of medium height. His face is pale, and he has an abnormally developed forehead. He is close shaven, except a short mustache. It is supposed that the prisoner is a barber, a razor, brush, and soapbox having been found in his pockets. Immediately after the detectives seized him he drew the razor and attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat.

During his examination at the police station he defended his Anarchistic opinions in well chosen language. He said the bomb contained fifteen grams of chlorate of potash and twenty-five grams of blasting powder. It contained no projectile. He intended to use it as a protest against the proceedings of the bankers. He professed profound contempt for work. Some of the police recognize the prisoner as a creature who has been living on women of the Montmartre district.

MEXICAN TOWNS STORM-SWEPT.

Torrents Sweep the Adobe Buildings of Roderiguez and Abastor.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, Sept. 5.—Advices have reached here of the destruction of the towns of Roderiguez and Abastor, in the Valley of the Salido River. Both places were swept by a cloudburst, which occurred in the San Blas Mountains, back of the towns. The water rushed down in the valley in a tremendous torrent, sweeping everything before it. It covered the ground to a depth of six feet, and the flood was from six to nine miles wide.

The business houses and residences of the two towns were built of adobe, and they melted away before the torrent of water like sand. The town of Abastor had a population of 1,500 people. The inhabitants saw the torrent coming down the valley in time to make their escape to the adjoining hills.

So far as known there were no lives lost in that place, although not more than fifteen houses are left standing. Every house in the town of Roderiguez, which had a population of 700, was washed away, but no lives were lost. It is feared that there were great destruction of property and loss of lives further down the valley, as this was thickly settled. It is known that all the buildings on the hacienda of José Rose were caught in the flood and washed away, the loss of his property amounting to about $20,000.

Eight Tramps Burned to Death.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 5.—It is now believed that at least eight tramps met their death early this morning by the burning of a large barn belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, near Ernest Station, in Plymouth Township. Six bodies have already been recovered, and the débris has not all been cleared away. The barn had been a rendezvous for tramps for years, and as many as seventy-five have slept there at one time. Whether or not the barn was set on fire by accident is not known.

Through with Democratic Inspectors.

The examination of Democratic Election Inspectors, which was begun at Police Headquarters Tuesday, was finished yesterday, and the Republican Inspectors will be called on to-day to go through the ordeal. Their examination will take until Monday. There will then be an interval of two or three days before the examination of the Democratic poll and ballot clerks is begun.

Lost the Money Gambling.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Claude S. Bennett, who returned from his home in Rochester, N. Y., to stand trial for forgery and embezzling money collected for the R. J. Gunning Sign Company of this city, was held for the Criminal Court this morning. He said he lost the money gambling, and if his former employers would give him the chance he would repay them.

Naval Cadets of the Class of '99.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—C. C. Block of Kentucky, C. B. Haich, Jr., of Illinois, and F. M. Osterheit, at large, have been admitted as cadets to the Naval Academy. These are the first three candidates to pass the mental and physical examination for the class of '99.

Plans for Herman Winter's Funeral.

Funeral services over the body of Herman Winter, the well-known shipbuilder and engineer, will be held at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in his home, 165 Taylor Street, Brooklyn. The burial will be at the convenience of the family.

Mrs. Gerry Continues to Improve.

Mrs. Gerry, mother of Commodore Gerry, still continues to improve. Last night it was said that she had rested very quietly during the day and evening, and that strong hopes were entertained for her recovery.

SUICIDE TO END MISERY

Favored by Gustave Boehm Before the Medico-Legal Congress.

RIGHT OF DOCTORS TO KILL PATIENTS

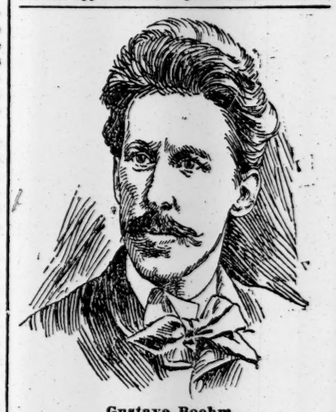
Some Lawyers Hold that the Physicians Should Take Life to Relieve Hopeless Cases.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME ALSO DISCUSSED

Dr. Forbes Winslow's View on Self-Destruction Considered as a Mental Epidemic.

Interesting papers were read at yesterday's sessions of the Medico-Legal Congress, but none more interesting than the one by Gustave Boehm of this city, entitled, "Suicide, Legislation, and the Insanity Plea," in which the writer took the ground that under certain conditions a man was justified in taking his life.

The discussion that followed the reading of this paper dropped into the extraordinary channel of the right of a physician to take the life of a man suffering from an incurable and painful malady, such, for instance, as cancer of the throat, and this, in turn, led to the suggestion that the world would yet see the appointment of joint commissions of



Gustave Boehm,
Who Said Before the Medico-Legal Congress that He Favored Suicide to End Misery.

physicians and laymen whose duty it would be to certify to the propriety of assenting to the death of a person suffering from an incurable and painful malady, should he desire to have his life terminated.

The lawyers who participated in the discussion inclined to the belief that the physician should end the life of a person so afflicted, but the medical men generally combated the idea, and strenuously opposed it.

Papers of vast importance in the field of experimental psychology, medico-legal surgery, medical jurisprudence, and inebriety were read, many of them being written by the greatest living authorities in their respective fields.

In addition to these contributions, Dr. Forbes Winslow of London read an instructive paper on "Suicide Considered as a Mental Epidemic."

A large portion of the afternoon session was devoted to papers by women.

RESPONSIBILITY IN INEBRIETY.

The Question of Punishing Drunkards' Crimes Under Discussion.

The morning session of the congress was opened at 10:30, with George H. Yeaman in the chair.

Dr. T. B. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., read a paper on "Legal Responsibility in Inebriety." In part, Dr. Crothers said:

The use of alcohol is always followed by an increase of the heart's action, and later a corresponding diminution of the flow of blood. This increased heart's action is followed by unsteadiness of brain force and activity. The increase of the heart's action extends to all parts of the body, giving the appearance of greater power, then after a time lessened power and energy,

Judge A. L. Palmer,
President of the Department of Medico-Legal Surgery at the Congress.

until stupor comes on. In all men who use alcohol occurs this alternation of exhilaration and depression, and when this is repeated for years positive damage follows.

First of all, the senses become impaired, and this always darkens knowledge and misleads the judgment. This follows from the fact that accurate perceptions are wholly dependent upon definite and normal sensations. When the senses are disturbed and impaired, perceptions are correspondingly disturbed; they are unable to present the facts to the mind as they are or as they really exist in the surroundings.

The inebriate, like the man intoxicated, exhibits confused, halting ideas and beliefs of morals and his duties to his fellow-man. His ethereal sensibilities and conceptions of duty and obligations undergo a progressive degeneration, while the coarser organic operations of the mind and body seem but little disturbed. Hence the acts and thoughts that are supposed to be malicious and brutish indicate merely a suppression of the higher co-ordinating centres. This is seen practically in many cases where persons of refinement in thought and act, after the use of alcohol have become coarse in language and manner.

Dr. Crothers's deductions were that inebrity was a species of insanity, and should not be punished equally with crime committed by sober persons.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Albert Bach contended that the courts acted properly in holding the ineb

Mr. Bach, "to permit inebriates to escape punishment for their crimes."

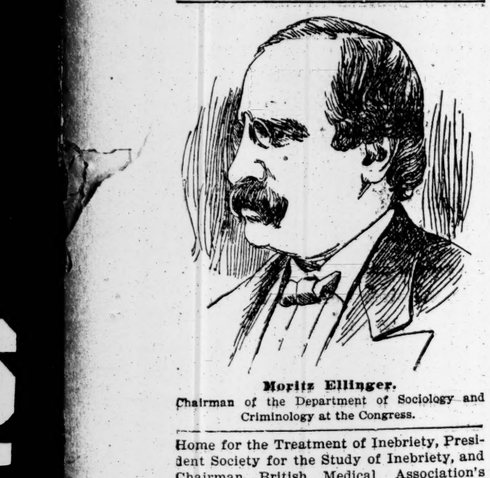
Dr. Forbes Winslow said that the only cure for the chronic drunkard was to put him under lock and key.

In England, he said, a man who had delirium tremens could, when he got better, bring a civil suit against the doctor who restrained him. The doctor held that a distinction should be made between the habitual drunkard and others who resort to alcoholic stimulants.

INEBRIATES APPARENTLY INSANE.

Dr. Kerr's Suggestion for Their Detention and the Treatment.

One of the most interesting and valuable papers read in the Department of Inebriety was that on the question of "What Shall We Do With the Alcoholic Inebriate Apparently Insane?" prepared by Norman Kerr, M. D., F. L. S., Vice President of the International Congress of Medical Jurisprudence, Consulting Physician Dalrymple



Moritz Ellinger.
Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Criminology at the Congress.

Home for the Treatment of Inebriety, President Society for the Study of Inebriety, and Chairman, British Medical Association's Inebriate Legislation Committee. The paper in part, was as follows:

The present English procedure with alleged "lunatics" or persons of unsound mind, a large proportion of whom are intemperate, was greatly improved by the Lunacy acts of 1890 and 1891, is still far from satisfactory. Some few years ago considerable and harassing experience, when certifying as to the alleged insanity of individuals stated to have been of unsound mind, nearly a third having been alcoholic inebriates, concerning whom proceedings had been taken with a view to their transfer to an asylum, first forced upon me the conclusion that a temporary detention in a special institution for a limited period without the sufferer being declared insane, would be a practical and happy solution of a difficult and intricate problem.

Alleged lunatics sent into the workhouse on a summary reception order by a relieving officer, constable, or overseer, can claim discharge on the expiration of three clear days after proceedings have been initiated, unless the Justice declare the person to be a lunatic, idiot, or person of unsound mind. In these cases the Justice cannot legally make an order to detain the patient, thus received into a workhouse until he no longer except on declaring the individual to be insane.

Since I first suggested an alternative temporary procedure, the thought has often occurred to me: Why should the temporarily mentally unsound inebriates or others have to be declared insane, or, in urgency private cases sent to an asylum for a time? Is it not practicable, with due regard to the public safety, to the recovery of the mentally diseased themselves, and to the safeguarding of personal liberty, to subject them to compulsory curative treatment for a limited time without certification, or a judicial delaration of insanity, or residence in a lunatic asylum?

For Probationary Resident Treatment.

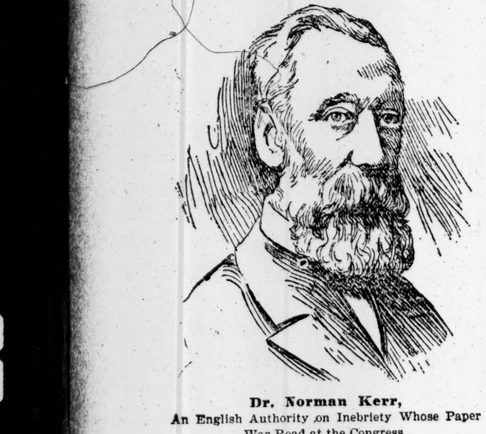
I have little fault to find with their treatment in asylums. On the contrary, I have seen too many such cases permanently cured, and know too much of the consideration and conscientious regard for the well being of the inmates, to leave few words, except of commendation, for asylums and their medical officers.

Yet in view of the widespread prejudice often more inveterate than against criminals who have served their time in a prison, and operating seriously among the poor against that resumption of occupation in life which is so essential to sanity and bodily health, an evil considerably alleviated by the excellent work of the After Care Association—I cannot but feel that it would be an enormous advantage if some probationary resident treatment could be provided and enforced prior to certification of lunacy.

Owing to there being at present no tentative temporary detention without certification of unsoundness of mind, persons not presenting insane symptoms pronounced enough to warrant the medical man intrusted with the examination of the alleged lunatic in certifying to sanity, some cases are exposed to great risk, with, at times, the issue of a tragedy. In a private case suicide occurred within ten days, and in a pauper case within fifteen days of the examination.

From these and other considerations a probationary residence, say of from six weeks to two months in duration in a special institution, which might be called a probationary hospital for the treatment of mental disease, with bright, pleasant, enlivening surroundings, would be invaluable.

In reputed insane cases complicated with inebriety such a procedure would be specially advantageous, as such a term of observation, with treatment, would afford time for the resolution of the immediate inebriate phenomena. The



Dr. Norman Kerr,
An English Authority on Inebriety Whose Paper Was Read at the Congress.

cases to which I have referred are not such as would be eligible for treatment in a home for inebriates, and would not knowingly be received into any institution of the kind with which I am acquainted.

After the subsidence of the insane symptoms in a probationary mental hospital, if there be power to deal compulsorily with inebriates, it may in certain cases be desirable to transfer the erstwhile insane but now sane inebriate to a home for the treatment of inebriety. A provision of the character indicated would in the past have prevented much expensive litigation, would have relieved medical practitioners of grave responsibility and heavy pecuniary risk, and would have restored to complete mind-health, without the disabilities of certified insanity, not a few most industrious members of the community, no small numbers of the hardest brainworkers in the land.

Dr. Kerr is considered one of the greatest authorities in England on the subject of inebriety.

"SUICIDE A MENTAL EPIDEMIC."

What Dr. Winslow Suggests to Guard Against Self-Slaughter.

The Department of Sociology and Criminology was opened with Moritz Ellinger in the chair. In beginning the proceedings Mr. Ellinger said that both the legal and medical professions should be always progressive.

"Law," said he, "like everything else, should be progressive. Medical men also should not be too conservative in their opinions; they also should be progressive, and not merely theorists."

In the absence of ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, Dr. Irving C. Rosse of Washington, D. C., was called upon to preside over the department during the reading of papers. The record of Dr. Forbes Winslow respecting the great range of his expert testimony would seem to be equaled, if not surpassed, by that of Dr. Rosse, who is an expert in nervous and mental diseases, for some time professor in the Georgetown University, and a well-known writer on matters relating to criminal anthropology and forensic medicine.

Having frequently testified before courts-martial, police and other courts, boards of inquiry, and the like, in addition to furnishing numerous departmental requests for information of a special character, Dr. Rosse has written or expressed an opinion as to criminal or civil cases in about 10,000 instances, where a medico-legal question was involved.

Dr. Forbes Winslow's Paper.

Dr. Forbes Winslow read the first paper in the department, the title being "Suicide Considered as a Mental Epidemic," the deductions being drawn from the doctor's long and extensive practice in mental diseases. The paper was as follows:

The question of suicide is one which for some time has occupied public attention. During the present year, in consequence of the alarming increase of suicide, I have decided to choose this subject for our consideration, hoping that perhaps what I shall place before the society may prove of interest to its members and draw their serious attention to a grave question.

All human actions are under the influence and power of example more than precept, and consequently self-destruction has often been justified by an appeal to the laws and customs of past ages. An undue reverence for the authority of antiquity induces us to rely more upon what has been said or done in former times than upon the dictates of our own feelings and judgment. Many a mistaken individual has formed the most extravagant notions of honor, liberty, and courage, and, under the impression that he was imitating the example of some ancient hero, has sacrificed his life. He may possibly urge in his defense that suicide has been enjoined by positive laws and allowed by ancient custom; that the greatest and bravest nation in the world practiced it, and that the most wise and virtuous sect of philosophers taught that it was an evidence of courage, magnanimity, and virtue. The force of example is one which appeals to the mind of certain individuals, but is in itself based solely on a fallacy.

No inferences deduced from the consideration of the suicides of antiquity apply nowadays, as we live under a Christian dispensation. Our notions of honor, of death, and of courage are in many respects so dissimilar from those which the ancients entertained that the subject of suicide is placed entirely on a different basis. History is replete with examples of moral and criminal epidemics during the past centuries. The force of example and imitation is very great among a certain class of our humanity.

The fourth century is remarkable for the rapid increase and spread of superstitution, the reinstitution of image worship, the adoration paid to relics, and the many pious frauds of the so-called monks; the fifth century for the epidemic of climbing to the top of heights and there remaining. Simon, a monk, adopted as a mark of sanctity the singular device of spending thirty-seven years of his life on the top of a high pillar. Led by a false adoration and utterly ignorant of true religion, the inhabitants of Syria and Palestine followed the example of this fanatic, and what is more incredible this practice continued in vogue until the twelfth century. The rise and spread of Mohammedanism in the seventh century is one of the most remarkable instances of the rapid propagation of ideas and principles.

Strange Fancy in Tenth Century.

In the tenth century a very strange fancy seized upon men's minds. They imagined that the end of the world was close at hand, and multitudes forsook their daily vocation, both civil and domestic, and gave their property to the Church, and repaired to Palestine, where they imagined that when the end did come they would be in greater safety. An eclipse of the moon or of the sun was considered as the immediate precursor of the end of all things, and many tried to bribe the deity by great gifts to the Church. In a word, no language is sufficient to express the confusion and despair which tormented the minds of miserable mortals on this occasion. Consequent upon this we have, perhaps, the most extraordinary epidemic which fanaticism ever is responsible, for vast multitudes left for the Holy Land, and not a meteor fell across the skies but sent whole hordes on the same delusive errand. Scarcely had this excitement departed when the plague, or Black Death, of the fourteenth century, set in, which appeared in 1333, in China, and passing over Asia westward, and over Europe and Africa, carried off about one-fourth of the population. In Europe it is supposed that 25,000,000 fell victims to this dire pestilence. All epidemic diseases have their moral aspect, and this one was attended by a constellation of fanaticisms and delusions such as man had never witnessed before or since. The specific moral aberrations connected with this period were:

1. The rise and spread of the flagellants, or whippers.

2. The wholesale murder of the Jews on the suspicion of having poisoned the water.

3. The dancing mania.

In Mayence alone, 1,200 Jews were slaughtered by the flagellants, and with this epidemic was associated with witchcraft which then existed and was gradually increasing. The dancing mania in 1374 consisted in persons joining hands and jumping about frantically for hours together, and falling down ultimately in a state of exhaustion. This epidemic was tried during this century in the form of the "Shakers" in the New Forests, but so far as my recollection goes, the best antidote to the revived nonsense was the police court of the district, which evidently had the desired effect.

In the sixteenth century demonomania existed largely, a belief that they were possessed by the devil, and many were burned at the stake in consequence. Our present century has been full of epidemics of one sort or another. I will just name, en passant, spiritualism. There are three kinds of individuals who believe in this, but, not desiring on this occasion to begin a controversy on the subject, I will not refer to them.

Incendiarism, infanticide, kleptomania, homicide, and suicide have all during this century been epidemic at one time or another, the force of imitation being so great and acting prejudicially on weak-minded persons or on those predisposed to mental disorders. In the time of the Ptolemies a stoic philosopher preached so earnestly and eloquently on the contempt of life and the blessings of death that suicides became frequent. The ladies of Miletus committed suicide in great numbers because their husbands and brothers were detained at the wars. At Lyons there was an epidemic of drowning among the women. No cause could be assigned for this. It was ultimately checked by the order of the authorities that the bodies of all who drowned themselves should be publicly exposed in the market place. The epidemic was stopped at Miletus by a similar device.

Reasons for This Year's Epidemic.

An order was made that the bodies of those who hanged themselves should be dragged through the town by the same rope with which they had accomplished their purpose. At Rouen, in 1806; at Stuttgart, in 1811, and at the Valois, in 1813, there are histories of suicide as a powerful epidemic. In 1844 there was an epidemic of voluntary mutilation in the French Army, numbers of soldiers being self-mutilated and for no reason. Suicide from poison has often occurred epidemically.

Having thus shown that suicide has, during various ages, been connected with an epidemic, I would draw the attention of this society to the fact of the recent epidemic which has taken place during the present year, especially during the Spring of the year, the alarming character of which is my excuse for drawing your attention to the question of suicide to-day. Speaking generally, the reason for this epidemic appears to me to be as follows:

1. The great publicity given by the press in publishing revolting details of crime and trials, thus reacting perniciously in the minds of weak-minded persons.

2. Insufficient power of the Legislature in suppressing such publicity.

3. The liability to act epidemically in the same way as I have previously mentioned in past ages.

To the medical philosopher nothing can be more deeply interesting than to trace the reciprocity of action existing between different mental conditions and affections of particular organs. Thus the passion of fear, when excited, has a sensible influence on the action of the heart; and when the disease of this organ takes place independently of any mental agitation, the passion of fear is powerfully roused. Anger affects the liver and frequently gives rise to an attack of jaundice; and in hepatic and intestinal disease, how irritable the temper is!

Hope, or the anticipation of pleasure, affects the respiration; and how often do we see patients in the last stage of pulmonary disease entertaining sanguine expectations of recovery to the very last!

As the passions exercise so despotic a tyranny over the physical economy, it is natural to expect that the crime of suicide should often be traced to the influence of mental causes. In many cases it is difficult to discover whether the brain, the seat of the passions, is primarily or secondarily affected. Often the cause of irritation is situated at some distance from the cerebral organ; but when the fountain head of the nervous system becomes deranged, it will react on the bodily functions, and produce serious diseases long after the original cause of excitement is removed.

It is not our intention to attempt to explain the modus operandi of mental causes in the production of suicidal disposition. That such effects result from an undue excitement of the mind cannot for one moment be questioned. Independently of mental perturbation giving rise to maniacal suicide, there are certain conditions of mind, dependent upon acquired hereditary disposition, or arising from a defective expansion of the intellectual faculties, which originate the desire for self-destruction.

Some Causes for Suicide.

Some idea of the influence of certain mental states on the body will be obtained by an examination of the various tables which have been published, in this and other countries, respecting the causes of suicide, so far as they could be ascertained. The table for London is as follows:

Indication of Causes.	Men.	Women.
Poverty	905	511
Domestic grief	728	524
Reverse of fortune	322	283
Drunkenness and misconduct	287	208
Gambling	155	141
Dishonor and calumny	128	95
Grief from love	97	157
Disappointed ambition	122	410
Wounded self-love	53	53
Envy and jealousy	94	58
Remorse	49	87
Fanaticism	10	1
Misanthropy	3	3
In Causes unknown	1,381	377
Total	4,337	2,853

According to a table formed by Falret of the suicides which took place between 1794 and 1823, the following results appear: Of 6,782 cases, 264 were from disappointed love, and of this number 157 were women; 92 were from jealousy, 125 from being calumniated, 49 from a desire without the means of vindicating their characters, 129 from disappointed ambition, 322 from reverses of fortune, 16 from wounded vanity, 155 from gambling, 288 from crime and remorse, 723 from domestic distress, 905 from poverty, 16 from fanaticism.

In considering the influence of mental causes, we shall, in the first instance, point the effects of certain passions and dispositions of the individual on the body; then investigate the operation of education, irreligion, and certain unhealthy conditions of the mind which predispose the individual to derangement and suicide.

There is no passion of the mind which so readily drives a person to suicide as remorse. In these cases there is generally a shipwreck of all hope. To live is horror; the infuriated sufferer feels himself an outcast from God and man; and, though his judgment may still be correct upon other subjects, it is completely overpowered upon that of his actual distress, and all he thinks of and aims at is to withdraw as much as possible from the present state of torture, totally regardless of the future.

In England the great majority of the cases of insanity among women in our establishments devoted to the reception of the insane, can clearly be traced to unrequitted and disappointed affection. This is not to be wondered at if we consider the present artificial state of society. We make "merchandise of love;" both men and women are estimated not by their mental endowments, not by their moral worth, not by their capacity of making the domestic fireside happy, but by the length of their respective purses. Instead of seeking for a heart, we look for a dowry. Money is preferred to intellect; pure and unadulterated affection dwindles into nothingness when placed in the scale with titles and worldly honors.

Jealousy a Mind Disturber.

Few passions tend more to distract and unsettle the mind than that of jealousy. Insanity and suicide often owe their origin to this feeling. One of the most terrific pictures of the dire effects of this "green-eyed monster" on the mind is delineated in the character of Othello. In the Moor of Venice we witness a fearful struggle between fond and passionate love and this corroding mental emotion. Worked upon by the villainous artifices of Iago, Othello is led to doubt the constancy of Desdemona's affection. The very doubt urges him almost to the brink of madness; but when he feels assured of her guilt and sees the gulf into which he has been hurled, and the utter hopelessness of his condition, he abandons himself to despair.

The great increase of the crime of suicide has been referred by many able physicians of the present day to the political excitement to which the minds of the people have been exposed of late years. In despotic countries suicide and insanity are seldom heard of. The passions are checked by the nature of the government, the imagination is not elevated to an unhealthy standard, every man is compelled to follow the calling in life to which he was born and for which he had capacity, and on this account the evil and corrupt dispositions of the mind are to a certain extent kept in abeyance. In republican governments the greatest latitude is allowed to the turbulent passions; all mankind are theoretically placed on an equality, the man whose "talk is of bullocks" considers himself as fit to carry on the complicated business of government as he whose education, associations and experience tend to qualify him for the duties of a legislator.

In proportion as men are exposed to the influence of causes which excite the passions, so will they become predisposed to mental derangement in all its forms. The French and American Revolutions increased considerably the crime of suicide. It has been said that during the Reign of Terror statistical evidence does not show that self-murder was more common than at any other period, but the great increase in the frequency of suicide may be attributed to the circumstance of the French people having been so busy killing others that they had no time to think of killing themselves.

More than the average number of suicides may not have really occurred during the crisis of the Revolution, but it is an undisputed fact that before and after that political convulsion self-destruction prevailed to an alarming extent. Disappointed hopes, wounded pride and vanity, blighted ambition, loss of property, death of friends, disgust of life, all came into active operation after the turbulence and bloodshed of the Revolution had somewhat subsided. These passions worked upon minds easily excited, and not under the benign influence of religion, it is almost natural to expect that a great recklessness of life should be exhibited. Such facts demonstrate to us the folly of uselessly exciting the passions of the people, and raising in their minds exaggerated expectations from political changes.

There is no more frequent cause of suicide than visceral derangement, leading to melancholia and hypochondriasis. It has been a matter of dispute with medical men whether hypochondriacal affections have their origin in the mental or physical portion of the economy. Many maintain that the mind is the seat of the disease, others that the liver and the stomach are primarily affected, and the brain only secondarily. In this disputed point, as in most others, truth will generally be found to lie between the two extremities. That cases of hypochondria and melancholia can clearly be traced to purely mental irritation cannot for one moment be disputed, and that there are many instances in which the derangement appears to have commenced in one of the gastric organs is equally self-evident. Whatever may be the origin of these affections, there can be no doubt of their producing the most disastrous consequences.

Hereditary Character of Suicide.

With reference to suicide, there is no fact that has been more clearly established than that of its hereditary character. Of all diseases to which the various organs are subject there are none more naturally transmitted from one generation to another than affections of the brain. It is not necessary that the disposition to suicide should manifest itself in every generation. It often passes over one generation in the next, like insanity unattended with this propensity. But if the members of the family so predisposed are carefully examined, it will be found that the various shades and graduations of the malady will be easily perceptible. Some are distinguished for the flightiness of manner, others for their strange eccentricity, likings, and dislikings, irregularity of their passions, capricious, and excitable temperament, hypochondriasis, and melancholia. These are often but the minute shades and variations of a hereditary disposition to suicidal madness.

A gentleman suddenly, and without any apparent reason, cut his throat. The father had always been a man of strong passions, easily roused, and when so was extremely violent. The brother was a man of impulse; he always acted by fits and starts, and therefore never could be depended upon. The sister had a strange, unnatural, and superstitious horror of particular colors and odors. A yellow dress caused a feeling approaching to syncope, and the smell of hay produced great nervous excitement. The grandfather had been convicted of homicide, and had been confined for two years in a madhouse. Andral relates the case of a father who died from the effects of disease of the brain; the mother died sane. They had six children, three boys and three girls. Of the boys, the oldest was a man of original mind; the second was very extravagant in his habits, and was ultimately confined in a madhouse; the third was extremely violent in his temper. Of the girls, one had fits of apoplexy; one became insane; the third died of cholera, not, however, until she exhibited indications of mental aberration.

A case more singular than the last is recorded. All the members of a particular family being hereditarily disposed, exhibited, when they arrived at a certain age, a desire to commit self-destruction. It required no exciting cause to develop the fatal disposition. No wish was expressed nor attempt made to overpower the suicidal inclination, and the greatest industry and ingenuity were exercised by the parties to effect their purpose. In two cases the propensity was subdued by proper medical and moral treatment, but, just in proportion to its being suppressed did the idea of suicide appear to fix itself resolutely in the mind. The desire came upon the individual like the attacks of intermittent fever.

A. K., a man aged fifty-seven, was twice married. He was a shoemaker by trade, but, not having received any education, his wife was compelled to keep all his accounts. He had experienced, when young, a blow on the head, which occasionally gave him pain. He became very intemperate in his habits, and at particular intervals he exhibited an uncontrollable temper, quarreled with everybody, neglected his business, abused his wife, and became extravagant and melancholy. During the paroxysm he would exclaim: "Oh, my unlucky head. I am again a lost man!" When the attack subsided he returned to his business, was affectionate to his wife and family, most humbly begged for her pardon for having ill-treated her, and expressed the greatest contrition for his conduct. These attacks came at regular intervals. He procured a piece of rope for the purpose of hanging himself, and for some months carried it about with him in his pocket for that purpose. During one of his fits he effected his object. His grandfather had strangled himself, and his brother and sister had attempted suicide.

Dangerous Effect of False Pride.

A common cause of suicide is a feeling of false pride. Owing to the ridiculously false views which are taken of worldly honors, the idea which a sickly sentimentality infuses into the mind, this feeling is engendered, to an alarming extent, through the different ranks of society. This constitutes one great element which is undermining and disorganizing our social condition. A fictitious value is affixed to wealth and position in the world; it is estimated for itself alone, all other considerations being placed out of view.

We cannot conceive how this evil is to be obviated, unless it be possible to revolutionize the ideas which are generally attached to fame and worldly grandeur. It is difficult to persuade such persons that the end of fame is merely

"To have, when the original is dust,
A name, a wretched picture, and worse—bust."

There is a nameless, undefinable something, that the world is taught to look for, and always in search of, a moral ignis fatuus, which is dazzling to lead it from the road which points to true and unsophisticated happiness.

Among the causes which operate in producing the disposition to commit suicide, we must not omit to mention those connected with erroneous religious notions. M. Falret justly remarks that the religious systems of the Druids, Odin, and Mahommed, by inspiring a contempt for death, have made many suicides. The man who believes that death is an eternal sleep scorns to hold up against calamity, and prefers annihilation. The skeptic also often frees himself by self-destruction from the agony of doubting. The maxim of the Stoics, that the man should live only so long as he ought, not so long as he is able, is, we may observe, the very parent of suicide.

The Brahmin, looking on death as the very entrance into life, and thinking a natural death dishonorable, is eager at all times to get rid of life. The Epicureans and Peripatetics ridiculed suicide as being death caused by fear of death.

Mr. Falret, however, goes perhaps too far when he asserts that the noble manner in which the gladiators died in public not only familiarized the Romans with death, but rendered the thoughts of it rather agreeable than otherwise.

Misinterpretations of passages of Scripture will sometimes lead those who are piously inclined to commit suicide. M. Gillot hung himself at the age of seventy-five, having left in his own handwriting the following apology: "Jesus Christ has said that when a tree is old and can no longer bear fruit it is good that it should be destroyed." (He had more than once attempted his life before the fatal act.) Dr. Burrows attended a nobleman who, for fear of being poisoned, though he pretended it was in imitation of our Saviour's fast, took nothing but strawberries and water for three weeks, and these in very moderate quantities. He never voluntarily abandoned his resolution. He was at length compelled to take some nutriment, but not until inanition had gone too far; and he died completely attenuated. When sound religious principles produce a struggle in the mind which is beginning to aberrate the contest generally ends in suicide.

Climate and Its Effect on Suicide.

Among the causes of suicide the foggy climate of England has been brought prominently forward. The specious and inaccurate conclusions of Montesquieu on this point have misled the public mind. The climate of Holland is much more gloomy than that of England, and yet in that country suicide is by no means common. From the following tabular statement we see that the popular notion of the month of November being the "suicide month" is founded on erroneous data. The average number of suicides in each month for years may be taken as follows:

January	213	July	301
February	218	August	296
March	275	September	246
April	374	October	198
May	328	November	181
June	336	December	217
Total			3,183

It has been clearly established that in all the European capitals, when anything approaching to correct statistical evidence can be procured, the maximum of suicide is in the months of June and July, the minimum in October and November. Temperature appears to exercise a much more decided influence than the circumstances of moisture and dryness, storms, or serenity.

M. Villeneuve has observed a worm, humid, and cloudy atmosphere to produce a similar bad effect at Paris, and that so long as the barometer indicated stromy weather this effect continued. Contrary, however, to the opinion of Villeneuve, it appears that by far the fewer number of suicides occur in Autumn and Winter at Paris than in the Spring and Summer.

When the thermometer of Fahrenheit ranges from 80° to 90°, suicide is most prevalent. The English have been accused of being the beau-ideal of suicide people. The charge is almost too ridiculous to merit serious refutation. Suicide is not an offense that can be deemed cognizable by the civil magistrate. It is to be considered a sinful and vicious action. To punish suicide as a crime is to commit a solecism in legislation. The unfortunate individual by the very act of suicide places himself beyond the vengeance of the law. He has anticipated its operation. He has rendered himself amenable to the highest tribunal, namely, that of his Creator. No penal enactments, however stringent, can affect him. What is the operation of the law under these circumstances? A verdict of felo de se is returned, and the innocent relatives of the suicide are disgraced and branded with infamy, and that, too, on evidence of an ex parte nature. It is unjust, inhuman, unnatural, and unchristian that the law should punish the innocent family of the man who in a moment of frenzy terminates his own miserable existence. It was clearly established before the alteration of the law respecting suicide, the fear of being buried in a cross-road and having a stake driven through the body, had no beneficial effect in decreasing the number of suicides, and the verdict of felo de se now occasionally returned is productive of no advantage whatever, and only injures the surviving relatives.

If the view which we have taken of the cause of suicide be a correct one, no stronger argument can be urged for the impropriety of bringing the strong arm of the law to bear upon those who court a voluntary death. In the majority of cases it will be found that some temporary insanity has fastened itself upon the mind, and the spirits have been extremely depressed. The individual loses all pleasure in society, hope vanishes, and despair renders life intolerable, and death an apparent relief. The evidence which is generally submitted to a Coroner's jury is of necessity imperfect, and although the suicide may, to all appearance, be in possession of his right reason, and have exhibited at the moment of killing himself the greatest calmness, coolness, and self-possession, this will not justify the Coroner or the jury in concluding that derangement of mind was not present.

Minds of Self-Murderers Distorted.

If the mind be overpowered by "grief, sickness, infirmity, or other accident," as Sir Matthew Hale expresses it, the law presumes the existence of lunacy. Any passion that powerfully exercises the mind, and prevents the reasoning faculty from performing its duty, causes temporary derangement. It is not necessary in order to establish the presence of insanity to prove the person to be laboring under a delusion of intellect—a false creation of mind. A man may allow his imagination to dwell upon an idea until it acquires an unhealthy ascendency over intellect, and in this way a person may commit suicide from an habitual belief in the justifiableness of the act. If a man, by a distorted process of reasoning, argues himself into a conviction of the propriety of adopting a particular course of conduct without any reference to the necessary result of that train of thought, it is certainly no evidence of his being in possession of a sound mind. A person may reason himself into a belief that murder, under certain circumstances not authorized by the law, is perfectly just and proper. The circumstances of his allowing his mind to reason on the subject is a prima facie case against his sanity. At least it demonstrates a great weakness of the moral constitution. A man's morals must be in an imperfect state of development who reasons himself into the conviction that self-murder is under any circumstances justifiable.

We dwell at some length on this subject, because we feel assured that juries do not pay sufficient attention to the influence of passion in overclouding the understanding. If the notion that in every case of suicide the intellectual or moral faculties are perverted, be generally received, it will at once do away with the verdict of felo-de-se. Should the jury entertain a doubt as to the presence of derangement—and such cases may present themselves—it is their duty, in accordance with the well-known principle of British jurisprudence, to give the person the benefit of that doubt, and thus a verdict of lunacy may be conscientiously returned in every case of this description.

Having, we think, clearly established that no penal law can act beneficially in preventing self-destruction—first, because it would punish the innocent for the crimes of the guilty, and, secondly, that, owing to insanity being present in every instance, the person determined on suicide is indifferent as to the consequences of his action—it becomes our province to consider what are the legitimate means of staying the progress of an offense that undermines the foundation of society and social happiness.

If we are justified in maintaining that the majority of the cases of suicide result from a vitiated condition of the moral principle, then it is certainly a legitimate mode of preventing the commission of the offense to elevate the character of man as a moral being. It is no legitimate argument against this position to maintain that insanity in all its phases marches side by side with civilization and refinement; but it must not be forgotten that a people may be refined and civilized, using these terms in their ordinary signification, who have not a just conception of their duties as members of a Christian community. Let the education of the heart go side by side with the education of the head; inculcate the ennobling thought, that we live not for ourselves, but for others; that it is an evidence of true Christian courage to face bravely the ills of life, to bear with impunity "the whips and scorns of time, the oppressor's wrong, and the proud man's contumely," and we disseminate principles which will give expansion to those faculties that alone can fortify the mind against the commission of a crime alike repugnant to all human and Divine laws,

"And make us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

Dr. Winslow was greeted with a hearty round of applause when he concluded his paper.

FAVORS SUICIDE FOR MISERY.

Gustave Boehm's Ideas—Rights of Doctors to Kill Patients Upheld.

The paper read next after Dr. Winslow's was by Gustave Boehm on "Suicide, Legislation and the Insanity Plea." It was as follows:

If it is insanity to concentrate one's thoughts in such a degree upon one subject in life as to make all other of life's interests equal to naught, and this subject being accidentally the momentary troubles of life, making it apparently not worth living, then I agree with the general verdict of public and legal opinion that the committing of suicide is the act of a lunatic. But, considering this opinion closely one must admit that what holds good in one case must hold good in another, and that this same theory may be applied to other spheres than the suicidal.

The business man, to quotee a practical example, whose thoughts are entirely concentrated on the transaction of business, neglecting thereby his health, his family, everything outside of the one and only object in view is, according to this method, nothing else but a lunatic. The artist, the littérateur, the scientist, the actor, every one who is totally devoted to his profession and aim, as he ought to be to obtain satisfactory results, is, according to this theory, no more or less than a lunatic. Now, ladies and gentlemen, do you agree with me? Hardly.

Suicide is frequently a consequence of a species of insanity, particularly melancholia, but it is not necessarily a positive proof of a diseased mind. It is therefore unjust in many cases to declare the suicide a lunatic, and, while it may greatly benefit the relatives of the unfortunate as far as provision through life insurance policies is concerned to insist on this view and bless the law for it, it is certainly not proper for the thinker to admit it.

"Temporary insanity" is a cheap verdict out of the dilemma. As long as it is generally beneficial to those most needy of assistance, we may well allow it to stand good. The "insanity plea" is a convenient bridge over legal complications and inconvenient consequences. Yet that is all.

Suicide in a Methodical Way.

You have heard of suicides—and frequently so—who have settled up with their surroundings in a businesslike manner, giving orders what shall be done with them and their property after the deed in as rational a manner as any sane person only could do, and even in a manner exceeding ordinary rationality; yet the verdict was "insane." They had closed their accounts with life in as methodical a manner as any expert accountant would close a ledger, and yet they have been pronounced insane. This is an insult to the mental capacity of the unfortunates which they would promptly resent were they alive and able. A person who has the conviction that life has nothing to offer worth living for, and methodically arranges his affairs to avoid any misunderstanding after death, then coolly sums up by cutting his throat, ought not to be declared a fool. It is rather an act of philosophic quality, the result of deep thinking and ripe judgment, than the doings of an imbecile.

To claim him a criminal, as the present Penal Code of New-York does, is rather unfair. This law is no more capable to reduce suicidal acts than the barbarity of capital punishment will prevent murder. It is the wrong method to "scare" man away from the paths of suicide by threatening to punish him if he does not succeed.

Mind well; if he does not succeed. This is a law for sham suicides; the real earnest actor in the tragedy will take good care to evade the law and administer the necessary dose to make sure of the result. This law is made for attempted suicide, for such who unfortunately do not succeed in their endeavor, or such who did not care to succeed, namely, hypocrites. In both cases it does not strike the person for whom it was intended. The dead cannot be reached by the law, and it is really the dead for whom it was passed. The small portion of unsuccessful unfortunates who actually meant business is a minimum number of the class coming under its intentions. They are twice to be pitied, rather than punished.

It is a widely accepted view that a member of organized society of the State has obligations toward this organization which compel the individual to bear his lot without a murmur, and continue in misery until natural causes relieve him. Whether or not may be this is morality, it is certainly not common sense.

Cases in Which He Favors Suicide.

I do not pretend that every one in temporary troubles should commit suicide, and thus deliver his own self from threatening inconveniences. But I do insist that there are cases in which suicide is the best and only way to solve the question of individual misery, especially if no one but the suicide's own self will gain or lose by the act, or more so, if his nearest and dearest will materially gain by it. I know of one case, an oil broker, whose financial ruin was staring him in the face, who had a marriageable daughter, and a son hardly at the close of his college term, who, by his financial and social ruin would have been thrown on the mercy of the world, with possibly no chance to a bright future. There were two ways open to this man. Go into bankruptcy, ruin the bright outlook of his children, and, most likely, at his age, become a burden to them for the rest of his days, or commit suicide, and with the sum realized have his affairs settled, and leave the necessary pecuniary means to his children, thus clearing the way for them and their future. I may add, that in the case the man in question selected the latter method, with the result that left to his daughter and his son, two lives, at least, were spared from otherwise unavoidable misery and penury.

Has this man committed a felony in the moral sense of the term? Hardly! No more than the mother who steals a loaf of bread to keep her starving children alive.

This case is simply an example that there are cases in which the "right to commit suicide" ought not to be withheld from the sufferer by any law of God or man.

Furthermore, is it just, while we have no word of approval or denial in the very serious question of being placed into this world, we should also be denied the right to leave it ad libitum?

I cannot agree to believe any legal restraint the successful means to prevent or even reduce suicidal acts.

Right of a Doctor to Take Life.

A discussion of unusual interest followed the reading of this paper. Albert Bach, Vice President of the Medico-Legal Society, contended that suicide was justifiable in certain cases where the individual had as much, if not more, right to end his own life than had a doctor to take life under certain circumstances.

"I agree with Mr. Boehm," said Mr. Bach, "that a man has a right to destroy himself if he wants to, and that he should not be prohibited by any law of God or man.

"As we had no voice in coming into the world, then no voice should prevent our leaving it. A man has the same right to kill himself as a physician has to administer drugs to end the agony of a patient, and I may add that I know that physicians do so end life."

"Is this Hippocratic oath, or any other," said Dr. Isaac N. Quimby of Jersey City, "I deny most strenuously and earnestly that any physician has the right to take the life given by God, except in the case of mother and child, where one life must be destroyed. Then the mother must be saved and the child sacrificed."

"Take the instance," said Mr. Bach, "of a man suffering from an incurable and painful disease—cancer of the tongue, for instance, where death must inevitably ensue; it would seem to me to be humane to end his misery. It seems to me that the world will yet see the appointment of commissions of medical men and others to pass upon just such cases."

"Is it right," asked ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey of Brooklyn, "to prolong the agony of a patient if the physician knows positively that death is inevitable in a short time?"

"To the bitter end," replied Dr. Quimby with emphasis. "A physician has no right to terminate the life of a patient even when to prolong that life is to cause the most agonizing tortures."

Dr. Winslow coincided with Dr. Quimby and the discussion closed.

Other Papers in Sociology Section.

Moritz Ellinger read a paper on "Sociology and Criminology, Growths of Modern Civilization," in which he traced the development of sociological ideas and showed that criminology was practically a new science and that much practical good could be expected of it.

F. L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J., read a paper on "The Medico-Legal Aspect of Child Insurance," in which he pointed out that the mortality was greater among insured children than those uninsured. There are 1,000,000 children under ten years of age insured in this country, and 4,000,000 in England.

Dr. William Lee Howard of Baltimore read a paper on a psychological subject, and another paper on a similar subject was contributed by Dr. Havelock Ellis of London.

CRIME AND POWER OF HYPNOTISM.

Much Depends on Morals of Patients, Prof. W. X. Sudduth Says.

Judge A. L. Palmer of the Province of New-Brunswick presided over the Department of Experimental Psychology, which was opened after the papers in the Department of Sociology had been read.

"Hypnotism and Crime" was the title of a paper prepared for the department. It was by Prof. W. X. Sudduth, former Dean of the University of Minnesota, now of Chicago, Ill. The paper, in part, was as follows:

The wide difference of opinion regarding the relationship of hypnotism and crime existing in this country and Europe has long been a matter of comment. Prominent authorities on each side of the water, with but few exceptions, reject the idea of the possibility of successful criminal suggestions under ordinary circumstances, while many European writers freely admit and deplore the supposed possible misuse of this new-old force for criminal ends, although they cite no well-authenticated cases to prove their fears.

In order to intelligently discuss the subject, it is essential that we first inquire briefly into the nature of hypnosis. In its simpler manifestation it is a modified form of natural sleep, artificially induced, but in its more complete form it compares to the abnormal condition of natural sleep known as somnambulism. It is also the natural precursor of ordinary sleep. This is proved by the fact that subjects, after being thoroughly hypnotized, if left to themselves, even for a brief space of time, will pass into a natural sleep, from which they awaken as from a nap, with all the expressions of drowsiness and temporary loss of memory as to surroundings and events that are evidenced by persons who have slept under ordinary circumstances. This fact necessitates that, in order to keep in touch with his subject, the operator must keep up a continual line of suggestions, otherwise he loses control of the subject.

Notwithstanding his apparent loss of consciousness, a person in the hypnotic state is perfectly conscious of his condition. He is possessed of what is termed a double, or dual, consciousness. He knows full well that he is doing the bid of another, but so long as the suggested acts do not shock his sense of propriety and come within the bounds of physical possibility, he will attempt their performance because he realizes that he is playing a part in an experiment, and is anxious to add his mite to the sum total of knowledge upon the subject. Nevertheless he is as free a moral agent to follow the dictates of conscience as he is in the waking state. He obeys only in so far as the suggested acts do not antagonize the moral standard he set up for himself; any suggestions that seriously affront his moral nature, if persisted in, will cause him to awaken.

Morals Involved in the Subject.

Criminal or immoral suggestion made to a moral subject meet the auto-suggestion arising from his own conscience, and confus

VICTORY OUT OF DEFEAT

Platt's Followers Again Control Niagara County.

A SETBACK FOR RICHARD CROWLEY

Ellsworth Secures the Senatorial Delegates—Republicans in Orleans County Anxious to Bolt the Ticket.

NIAGARA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The machine crowd, which has so often cheated Richard Crowley of Niagara County out of his hard-won victories, seems to be outwitting him again. The returns from the Republican primaries held last night indicated that Mr. Crowley and his candidate, John H. Clark, had beaten the machine by a satisfactory majority, and that Clark, who is now a member of the Assembly, would receive the vote of Niagara County in the Senatorial Convention.

But a careful canvass of the situation to-day makes it extremely probable that the County Convention will instruct its Senatorial delegates for Timothy E. Ellsworth instead.

Col. Ellsworth is the old-time Platt man. He was supported by Senator Cuthbert W. Pound, ex-Collector James W. Low, and Postmaster Merritt. He claims fifty-eight of the ninety-nine delegates, although last night sixty were conceded to Clark and Crowley.

Various causes have contributed to this result. In some of the towns the Clark and Crowley men fought each other, and delegates were elected which now prove to be favorable to Ellsworth. The Lockport Union-Sun to-night concedes fifty-four delegates to Col. Ellsworth. If Clark and Crowley could combine the delegates which they have on one man, they might beat Ellsworth in the County Convention, but this is regarded as very doubtful. Ellsworth is almost certain to be nominated for Senator. A bitter feeling prevails, and it is believed that the Democrats can elect two Assemblymen from Niagara County if the situation continues as at present.

REPUBLICANS READY TO BOLT.

Anxious to Defeat the Regular Ticket in Orleans County.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A meeting was held here Tuesday by some of the leading Democrats and Republicans of Orleans County, mainly for the purpose of talking over a ticket proposed to be placed in the field against the straight Republican ticket nominated at the County Convention Saturday.

S. E. Filkins and some other Republicans favored a Democratic-Republican combination ticket, the Republicans to have the naming of two men and the Democrats the remainder of the ticket. It is understood that the Republicans agreed to put in nomination George Bullard for Assemblyman and I. S. Signor for County Judge, and the Democrats that they would especially favor the four towns left out of the Platt combination of last Saturday.

Some of the prominent Democrats present openly opposed such a scheme. After lively discussions on the part of both the Democrats and Republicans, the meeting adjourned. Since the fact of this secret meeting leaked out, considerable indignation has been manifested by the friends of the regular Republican ticket, and also by Democrats who are in favor of nominating a first-class straight Democratic ticket. The sentiment of Democrats in this vicinity seems to be opposed to any alliance with disgruntled Republicans. The Republicans present at the meeting pledged a sufficient Republican vote to act with the Democratic vote to elect the entire ticket.

POSSIBLE BOLT IN RENSSELAER.

The Friends of Assemblyman Cole Indignant at His Treatment.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Republicans of the Third Rensselaer District to-day elected Josiah Boyle, John D. Kittell, Michael Russell, Wesley O. Howard, C. W. Scriven, and Addison B. Uline delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

George Anderson of Schoedack was nominated for member of the Assembly. He was offered the nomination last year, but refused to run, as the district was then supposed to be Democratic. John P. Cole of Greenbush accepted the nomination, and was elected. Since that time there has been a reapportionment of the Assembly districts, and the Third now has a normal Republican majority of about 400. Anderson became a candidate, and, being backed by Congressman Black, won.

Cole's friends are very indignant, and a bolt is possible. The district is flooded with posters reading, "Does Frank Black own the Third District, or do the people?" Anderson's defeat is very probable.

Instructed for Martin.

NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Chenango County Republican Convention met to-day. The Senatorial delegates, instructed for John W. Church, are F. B. Mitchell, Norwich; George J. Skinner, Bainbridge; A. B. Holcomb, Greene; P. A. Hayes, Afton; O. H. Curtis, Oxford, and J. H. Stillman, McDonough. Alternates: Alonzo S. Kinney, Norwich; Robert Bowden, Plymouth; Eugene Clinton, Greene; Frank A. Smith, Lincklaen, and Zinah Tarbell, Afton. George W. Ray of Norwich was chosen as delegate to the Judiciary Convention, with George J. Skinner as alternate. The State delegates are Edward Daniels, Sherburne; John D. Glover, Oxford; M. D. Firman, North Norwich; Reed Campbell, Norwich; the Hon. David Sherwood, Greene, and H. L. Tower, Coventry. Alternates: F. B. Mitchell, Norwich; A. Ross, Sherburne, O. H. Curtis, Oxford, C. H. Stanton, Plymouth; D. R. Cross, Lincklaen, and C. S. Gibson, New Berlin.

The delegates to the Judiciary Convention are instructed for Judge Martin for the Court of Appeals, and think it a foregone conclusion that the County Nominating Convention, to be held the 19th inst., will nominate Judge A. F. Gladding of the Surrogate Court of Norwich to succeed himself.

Chairman Tilden Retires.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At the Columbia County Democratic Convention, held in this city to-day, the following were elected delegates to the State Convention: M. Parker Williams, Samuel J. Tilden, and John H. Allen.

Col. Tilden retired, after about fifteen years of service, as Chairman of the County Committee, and ex-County Clerk James Purcell was elected. Col. Tilden gave business reasons for retiring, but it is generally understood that as there is to be an honest effort at harmony between the two Democratic wings this Fall better results could be accomplished by Mr. Purcell than by Col. Tilden.

Ward Indorsed for Surveyor.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Oneida County Second District Democrats to-day elected as delegates to the State Convention B. A. Jones, E. B. Woolworth, and James E. Goodwin. Alternates—H. W. Bentley, C. G. Simmons, W. R. Small. Fifth Judicial District Convention—H. T. Otley, William S. Machie, G. M. Parkhurst. The State delegates were instructed for G. Clinton Ward of Booneville for Engineer and Surveyor, and for J. Flanagan of North Bay for Committeeman.

Malby Named for Senator.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At the Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-second District, held at Norwood to-day, ex-Speaker George R. Malby was unanimously nominated for State Senator. There was no opposition.

Wilcox for Senator.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District Republican Convention to-day, Assemblyman B. M. Wilcox was unanimously nominated for State Senator.

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MR. ROOSEVELT TRIES POLICEMEN

He Objects Strongly to Their Conversing When On Duty—Mrs. Herreman's Formal Complaint.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board tried the cases of delinquent policemen yesterday. There were fewer complaints than usual on the calendar, many being for minor offenses.

In several cases where policemen were charged with being in conversation with each other, President Roosevelt lectured the delinquents, and said that was one of the bad practices in the force that he wanted to break up.

Patrolman August Weissner of the Mercer Street Station had a conversation complaint to answer, and one of being in a liquor store in uniform at 9:22 on the morning of Aug. 26. The policeman said he stopped in the saloon to give a message to the bartender from the latter's brother.

"Don't you know," said President Roosevelt, "that I won't tolerate policemen in uniforms going into saloons or have them carry messages for bartenders?"

Patrolman James M. Polly of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was charged by W. H. Freel with failing to pay a debt. Mr. Freel said he was satisfied to agree to an adjournment to see if a settlement could not be made with the policeman. They came to an agreement which satisfied the Commissioner.

Patrolman Walter J. Bellinger of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was accused with having assaulted James Shannon of 40 Amsterdam Avenue, on June 24, in a car, at Seventy-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Shannon was conductor of the car. He said he summoned the policeman to eject three disorderly passengers. Instead of doing so, he said, the policeman struck him and knocked his head against the stanchion of a car window.

Counsel appeared for the accused policeman. In cross-examination the complainant said he interrupted the policeman in conversation with a young woman when he called him to eject the passengers.

William J. Davidson, who represents a Broadway woolen house, and who lives near Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, appeared as a witness for Shannon. He said he saw the disturbance in the car. There was a general quarrel, in which the conductor, policeman, a man, and a woman were mixed up. The conductor, he said, used some language to the policeman which he should not have used. He did not see any blows, although the policeman and the conductor were clinched. His testimony favored the policeman.

The policeman said in his defense that he told the conductor to make an effort to eject from the car the man and woman who were said to be disorderly, and he would give him assistance. The conductor would not do so, but instead called him names. He denied having struck the conductor. He fell over a passenger, he said, and merely caught hold of Shannon to save himself.

Patrolman Charles Nathan of the Macdougal Street Station was charged with having used indecent language and with threatening to arrest a citizen at 7:40 o'clock on the night of Aug. 22. Bartholomew Costello of 517 Greenwich Street was the complainant. He said he and his wife were eating supper together on the evening mentioned when the policeman banged at his door, and, using vile language, ordered that it be opened or he would break it in. He refused to open the door, whereupon he says the policeman looked through the transom and said: "All right, I know your mug and will lay for you."

The policeman said that two policemen went into Costello's house in search of a woman who assaulted a man. He remained on the sidewalk until they came out, and did not see the complainant. Policeman Bracken said he was one of the policemen who entered the house. He knocked at Costello's door. Costello shouted that if he opened the door he would shoot him.

Policeman Perry corroborated this statement. Both policemen said that Patrolman Neuhan did not enter the house.

Mrs. Matilda Herremann, the Lexow witness, and principal witness against Capt. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station in his recent trial before the Board of Police Commissioners, was at Police Headquarters again yesterday morning, and entered a formal complaint against Patrolmen J. J. Hastings and William Fitzpatrick of the Mercer Street Station for unlawfully entering and searching her house Tuesday night.

Acting Inspector Brooks ordered Hastings and Fitzpatrick before him, and both men were identified by Mrs. Herremann. They will be placed on trial next Thursday.

Acting Chief Conlin transferred several policemen yesterday, but no causes for the changes were announced.

"IS ONE OF MARTIN'S MEN"

An Alleged Remark by Acting Chief Conlin About a Policeman.

Acting Chief Conlin is said to have made a rather peculiar statement yesterday in regard to a policeman who, it is said, is to be placed upon trial for accepting money for carfare from a woman who wanted him to arrest her husband for beating her. The name of the policeman is said to be Joseph E. Buckley.

When the Police Commissioners called the attention of Chief Conlin to the charges, he is credited with having said:

"Buckley is a man who ought to have gone long ago, but he is one of Martin's men."

Mr. Conlin was seen just before he left Police Headquarters last evening and asked if the statement attributed to him was true. He would neither affirm nor deny that he made it. When asked if charges were made against Buckley, he said the matter was under investigation.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

Senate.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—B. M. Wilcox, Republican.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—George R. Malby, Republican.

Assembly.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—Third District—George Anderson, Republican.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Republican.

CHENANGO COUNTY—Edward Daniels, John R. Glover, M. D. Firman, Reed Campbell, David Sherwood, H. I. Tower.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—Third District—Josiah W. Boyle, J. D. Kittel, W. O. Howard, C. W. Scriven, Addison Uline, Michael Russell.

Democratic.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Second District—R. A. Jones, Eugene B. Woolworth, James B. Goodwin.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—M. Parker Williams, Samuel J. Tilden, John H. Allen.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The farm buildings of William Owens, at North Adams, burned; loss, $7,000, fully insured.

Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Heary & Cummings's sawmill burned; loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 5.—Peck & Co.'s furniture store burned; loss, $100,000, partially insured.

The residence of C. Harrison Smith in this city burned; loss, $9,000, fully insured.

For a Nerve Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. Harlow, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

PADDED LISTS, THEY SAY

Republican Enrollments Declared to be Fraudulent.

COL. CRUGER SUBMITS HIS PROOFS

Platt Men, Too, Claim to Have Ferreted Out Wrongdoing in Eleventh District—Voters Deny Signing Their Names.

The Platt and anti-Platt factions of the Republican Party had an opportunity before the County Organization Committee last night to reproach each other on the score of fraudulent election enrollments, and before the evening was over there were some surprising developments.

The complaints came in so fast that the committee could not dispose of them, and was compelled to set aside another night for consideration of fraudulent lists before the primaries on Tuesday next.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger of the new Twentieth Assembly District, who was defeated on Wednesday evening in his plan to have the district convention held at the Lyceum Opera House, in Thirty-fourth Street, instead of at the Garfield Club, in Thirty-second Street, was heard first last night. He came forward with sworn affidavits from a large number of men living in the Ninth, Third, and Twentieth Assembly Districts, declaring that they had not enrolled their names in the various lists, notwithstanding the fact that they appear there.

Summary action was taken by the committee, who struck off twenty-four names from the Ninth District, seventeen from the Third, and held over for further consideration the sixty-two alleged fraudulently enrolled names in the lists of the Twentieth District.

The Colonel expressed himself as being satisfied with this action, and left the meeting in high spirits.

M. J. McCann and James W. Auten were next heard. Entering the room with set face, Mr. Auten, in a melo-dramatic manner, threw down on the table a bundle of papers, and declared that they had enough evidence to convict James G. McMurray, Chairman of the Fourth Election District, in the Eleventh Assembly District, of perjury in padding the rolls, and asked to have the entire district disenfranchised.

Coming down to facts, they gave the names of forty-six persons out of the total enrollment of 103, who have made statements to the effect that they did not enroll their own names or give any one else permission to do so for them.

It seems that for the past two weeks members of the Platt faction in the district have been exerting themselves to procure evidence against the Chairman of the organization to prove that his manner of getting up the election enrollment was irregular on the basis of certain reports that had been circulated.

Secretly and persistently the men who had undertaken the job kept following the matter up, until last night they came out with the statement.

According to Mr. Auten, the enrollment list from the Fourth District, which was handed in but a few hours before the time allotted had expired, contained the names of more than sixty persons who have either moved out of the district at periods of time varying from six months to two years, or else never authorized their names to be enrolled in the list.

The proof for this statement may be forthcoming in the list of names which was furnished a reporter for The New-York Times by one of the members of the subcommittee, who said that, in addition to the names therein given, they were in possession of the names of twenty more persons who made verbal statements to the effect that they had been enrolled without their knowledge or consent.

Had the error not been discovered in time, the Milholland-Brookfield-Hedges faction, which is represented by Mr. McMurray, would have secured at least three delegates, which they were possibly not entitled to at the coming conventions.

The whole Eleventh Assembly District is entitled to 108 delegates. Since it takes fifty-five votes to turn an election, it will be seen that Mr. McMurray, with five delegates, three of whom might be illegally electetd, would cut considerable figure in the nominating conventions.

Threats were made last night by the Lauterbach faction of having ex-Alderman McMurray indicted, since the procedure he is alleged to have resorted to is illegal. Edward Lauterbach himself was quoted as being in favor of having him indicted, but it is not likely that this means will be resorted to.

Not only were the election rolls padded, but the enrollment, according to the Lauterbach men, was made in an irregular way.

No one has a right to sign the rolls except at a called meeting, and the rolls are made up by members of the party, and belonging to any faction, coming to the meeting and voluntarily signing. The Chairman of the Fourth District, however, according to Henry Reens of 428 Fourth Avenue, discarded all laws or precedent and started in the rollmaking business on his own account.

Reens says he walked by the ex-Alderman's office a few days before the time for handing in the enrollment list expired, and saw Mr. McMurry and his clerk busily engaged at the rolls.

"What are you doing?" he said he asked.

"Oh, working," was the reply, according to Reens, who says that both men hastily dropped the rolls on the floor, and endeavored to conceal them.

The following are a few samples of the statements of those whose names appear on the enrollment list without their consent. In some instances the names of Democrats have been impressed into service:

John M. Guiteau, 408 Fourth Avenue, lawyer, at 187 Broadway, says:

"In reply to an inquiry as to whether I have enrolled myself or authorized any one to enroll my name upon the list of any district, I have to say that I have not so enrolled my name or authorized any one else to do so."

James Cary says:

"I have not enrolled myself in the Republican organization of the Fourth District of the Eleventh Assembly District. Neither have I authorized the use of my name to any one for any one political object."

James R. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirk") writes from Washington, Conn.:

"I have never given any permission to use my name in the manner yon name or in any other."

Thomas F. Fleming says:

"I hereby declare that I have never signed or given authority to any person to sign me name to any paper or document relating to the enrollment of Republicans of the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh District."

Robert D. Andrews, 110 Madison Avenue, says:

"I never signed or authorized any one to sign for me any enrollment of the Republicans of the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District, and any such signature is against my wishes, as I usually vote the Democratic ticket."

Harvey M. Nelson, 35 East Twenty-ninth Street, says:

"I hereby declare that I have never signed or gave any authority to any person to sign my name to any paper or document relating to the enrollment of Republicans of the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District. I am and always have been a rabid Democrat."

Henry Reens, 428 Fourth Avenue, says: "I hereby certify that I never signed nor authorized Mr. McMurray to use my name in connection with the enrollment of names in this, the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District."

Following were some of the names of persons who wrote letters or gave their names as having had the latter used without their consent:

J. R. Willis, 39 East Twenty-ninth Street; George Dong, 12 East Twenty-ninth Street; M. A. Heath, 51 East Twenty-ninth Street; B. E. Weeks, 80 Madison Avenue; Amos Tenny, and S. Tenny, 87 Madison Avenue; John Glover, 88 Madison Avenue; Michael Brady, 41 East Twenty-eighth Street; Harry M. Wright, 416 Fourth Avenue; Frank B. Doty, 50 East Twenty-ninth Street; J. Penny, 36 East Twenty-ninth Street; Lewis D. Jackson, 33 East Twenty-ninth Street; B. Carter, 406 Fourth Avenue; Antonious De Deo, 414 Fourth Avenue; H. Nelson, 261 Fifth Avenue, Dr. George De Forest Smith, 20 East Twenty-ninth Street, J. M. Jackson and Frank M. Jackson, 33 East Twenty-ninth Street.

The committee decided to give Mr. McMurray until Saturday night to disprove the charges of McCann and Auten and to bring the original enrollment book by way of evidence.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe or cause pain. Purely vegetable, easy to take. 25 cents.

SENATOR GIBBS MARRIED

Wedded in Trinity Chapel to Miss Daisy Virginia Meade.

THE CHURCH CROWDED WITH FRIENDS

Little Miss Bebe Drew the Maid of Honor—The Bridesmaids Wear Pink and Yellow Silk Crepe Gowns.

Miss Daisy Virginia Meade, daughter of ex-Police Justice Clarence W. Meade, and ex-State Senator Frederick Seymour Gibbs were married last evening in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street.

It is seldom that Trinity Chapel has held so many people at a wedding as it did last night. The church was filled with the friends of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Meade. Over 1,400 invitations had been sent out.

The decorations in the church were simple, consisting chiefly of palms artistically grouped about the chancel.

W. B. Gilbert began to play the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" at 8:15 o'clock, and then the wedding party started up the centre aisle, with the ushers leading. The ushers were Alexander Hamilton, Thomas L. Hamilton, Courtney Kennelly, Charles Ross, Samuel Stewart, George Butler, and William Halpin. Following them came the maid of honor, Miss Bebe Drew, the pretty daughter of John Drew, the actor. Then followed the bridesmaids. They were Miss Grace Halsey of Newark, N. J.; Miss Alice Meade, a cousin of the bride; Miss Caroline Hart, and Miss Minnie Halliwell. The bride followed, leaning on the arm of her father.

The bride, who is a tall brunette, wore a gown of ivory-white satin, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The demi-train of her skirt was full, and The demi-train of her skirt was full, and the corsage was finished with a Marie Antoinette fichu of white chiffon, secured by a diamond daisy, the gift of the bridegroom. The tulle veil was fastened with a diamond sunburst.

Miss Bebe Drew, the maid of honor, who is fourteen years old, made a very charming picture in mauve silk crêpe, with mauve-colored gloves and shoes. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Of the bridesmaids, Miss Halsey and Miss Meade, both blondes, wore handsome gowns of pink silk crêpe and carried bunches of pink roses with pink ribbons. Miss Hart and Miss Halliwell, brunettes, were attired in pale yellow silk crêpe and carried large bunches of yellow roses, tied with yellow ribbons.

The gifts of the bride to her maid of honor and bridesmaids were diamond daisy-pins. The ushers wore diamond scarf-pins, the gifts of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Meade, the mother of the bride, wore a gown of mauve brocade.

At the chancel the bride was met by of his best man, Job E. Hedges, Secretary to Mayor Strong. After the Protestant Episcopal ceremony, the bridal party marched down the centre aisle to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

After the church ceremony, a large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 408 West Twenty-second Street. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated, chiefly with pink and white ex-Senator Gibbs, who entered on the arm roses. The bride and bridegroom received the guests under a marriage bell fashioned of white and pink roses.

The presents were many and costly. They included a handsome dinner set of Sèvres ware, which was brought to this country by the grandfather of ex-Justice Meade nearly 100 years ago. This was the gift of the parents of the bride. The Republican Club of the former Thirteenth Assembly District presented a chest containing a silver service of 480 pieces. Charles Wolcot, the actor, who is an uncle of the bride, and Mrs. Wolcot sent a beautiful tea set. The gift of Commissioner William Brookfield was a silver toilet set of fine workmanship. Others who sent gifts were ex-United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gen. McAlpin, and John Drew.

Ex-Senator Gibbs's first wife died several years ago. He has a grown-up daughter.

The bride and bridegroom, after a short wedding tour, will reside at 427 West Twenty-second Street, the ex-Senator's home.

Among those who attended the church service and reception were ex-Police Justice Thomas F. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lamson, Isaac H. Dayton, William J. MacDonald, John Sabine Smith, ex-Judge Gedney, Hamilton Fish, ex-Assemblyman George McAdam, Archie Gunn, H. C. Ross, Rush Simms, Justice Robert Van Wyck, Rodney Benson, Miss Benson, Col. and Mrs. John W. Marshall, ex-Police Justice John J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. James Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. James Muir, Mr. and Mrs. William Brokfield, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Hamilton, Mrs. John Drew, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William H. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rice, Judge Goldfogle, Maurice J. Power, Edward Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. William Stackhouse, John R. Voorhis, and Mr. and Mrs. William Westerfield.

BREWERS' DAY ON STATEN ISLAND

Fine Horses Won Prizes at the Richmond County Fair.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 5.—This was Brewers' Day at the Staten Island Fair and Horse Show, and the display of horses and wagons made by the four great brewery companies in Richmond County was pronounced by the many expert horsemen present to exceed anything in that class ever shown in New-York, while the competitive driving of four-in-hand teams aroused enthusiasm, the judges pronouncing it the finest exhibition they had ever seen. There were other interesting competitions.

The attendance continues good, but interest in the exhibits is somewhat lessened because of the delay in making the awards. It is expected that these will be made to-morrow. The programme for to-morrow, which will be Ladies' Day, is arranged to be of special interest to the fair sex, and in two of the classes to be judged ladies will drive and ride. The special jumping contest for the Richmond County Hunt Club Challenge Cup will also take place. Only horses owned in the Hunt will contest. The winners in the events were:

Judging Eight Pairs of Brewery Horses and Wagons.—First to Frederick Bachmann Brewing Company, second and third to Rubsam & Hormann Brewing Company.

Seven Teams, Four-in-Hand.—First won by George Bechtel Brewing Company, second and third by Rubsam & Hormann Brewing Company.

Competitive Driving, Four-in-Hand.—First and second won by Rubsam & Hormann's teams, driven by John Schmidt and James Schubacher; third by Bechtel's team, driven by Tony Shaffer.

In the pony class, the blue ribbon was won by Miss Catherine N. Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, with her brown mare Sugar; the red ribbon by Mrs. Frederick Bachmann's white mare Katie, and third by George Bechtel's chestnut gelding Banker.

In the class for saddle ponies, Mr. Bechtel's Banker won first, Sir Roderick Cameron's roan gelding Bluepeter second, and W. Miller Jones's mare Pet third. S. Farrow & Sons' black geldings had no competitors in the class for pairs of roadsters, and received the blue ribbon.

New Hamburg-American Steamship.

The Hamburg-American Line has contracted with the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff of Belfast, Ireland, for a new steamship to engage in the weekly fast freight service between New-York and Hamburg.

She will be one of the largest steamers of her type, her displacement of 20,000 tons exceeding that of the Campania by 15 per cent. The principal dimensions of the vessel are to be: Length, 560 feet, which is 2 feet longer than the new White Star steamship Georgiac; beam, 62 feet; depth of hold, 42 feet. She will have accommodations for 200 cabin and 1,500 steerage passengers. Stalls will be fitted up for a large number of cattle and horses. She will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and equipped with spacious refrigerators for transportation of perishable cargo. Her speed will be about 18½ knots per hour.

She will have two sets of triple-expansion engines and about 5,500 indicated horse power.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S

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CARPETS

GENUINELY LOW PRICES

on high-grade goods draw trade irresistibly. We opened our new carpet stock at prices unheard of before. The carpets are now on the floors of many tasteful homes, and our contracts this Fall were made before wool and wages went up.

The sooner you choose your patterns the sooner your carpet will be ready.

A FULL LINE OF FURNITURE ALSO.

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104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

NEWPORT'S LITERARY DAY

Society Listens to Lectures by Mrs. Elliott and Mr. Francis.

BOTH TOUCH ON MATTERS IN ROME

The Duke of Marlborough Starts for New-York to See the Races—Lord Dunraven's Daughters Expect to Start To-day.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—Newport society was quite literary to-day. Mrs. Maude Howe-Elliott had a large audience of cottagers at Channing parlors, where she spoke on "An Artist's Life in Rome." She referred to her own apartments in an old Roman palace, from which she had a charming view of the Sabine and Alban hills. One of the special charms of Rome lay in the many literary people there. Mrs. Elliott described minutely the studio of Storey, where is now being painted a picture of Lady Mary Montague, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Yznaga. Mrs. Elliott is the daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

There also was a literary gathering this morning at the house of Mrs. C. L. Best of New-York, where Claude Francis spoke upon "The Papal Court; Its Ceremonials, Traditions, and Costumes." Mr. Francis's next lecture will be at the house of Mrs. Waring, wife of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., New-York's Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The subject will be "Monks and Abbeys of Mediaeval Europe."

The Duke of Marlborough left to-day for New-York, where he expects to witness the yacht races. He was accompanied by Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, and Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Lady Eileen and Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, the daughters of Lord Dunraven, will leave for New-York to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. F. B. Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, and Miss Josephine Johnson went to New-York this morning. Miss Johnson will sail for Europe Saturday.

To-day's arrivals include I. B. Balch, E. W. How, J. J. McComb, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McLeod, Miss Yeidler, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rockfellow, H. Blackman, Mrs. H. A. Boyd, R. B. Boyd, Count de la Boissière, Mrs. Henry Rose, New-York; O. C. Hutchins, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Biggs, Mr. and Mrs. Dyrsell, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Holcomb, Dwight Herbert Holcomb, R. H. Aiman, J. Aiman, Miss A. Stout, Charles H. Clark, J. Ellwood Lee, Philadelphia; S. B. Donchian, Hartford.

Dr. E. D. Bemis, J. Fitzsimmons, Harry Schwein, H. B. Joy, Newark; H. Johnson, Mrs. H. C. Dodd, Miss Dodd, A. A. Levi, I. L. Hopkins, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. Graves, Orange; W. B. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Channing Frothingham, Brooklyn; Arthur Nollan, A. T. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. William Erwin, Miss Louise Erwin, Miss Minnie Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rega, L. P. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Darlington, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Watson, Springfield, Mass.; Amesa McGourigle, Miss Stella McGourigle, Miss Blanch McGourigle, Leavenworth, Kan.; Miss Theodora Smith, Halifax; Mrs. H. F. Stanton, Grand Rapids; Miss Theresa Baer, F. W. Mitchell, Adelaide Mitchell, Indianapolis.

The following registered to-day at the Casino: John K. Mitchell, Charles D. Hart, George T. Newhall, Hugh D. Scott, Edgar Scott, Philadelphia; Mrs. Livingston, Dr. William Argyle Watson, Miss Watson, New-York.

Mrs. Edward King gave a lawn party to-day at which the Hindu fakirs were the chief attraction. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Leroy King, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagge, John Hare Powell, Miss Powell, Miss Hattie Gammel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powell, Jr., Mrs. H. T. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Miss Sherman, Miss C. Ogden Jones, and Miss King.

Dinner parties were given this evening by Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. C. Nichols Beach, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Thomas Mrs. Thomas's dinner was something of a musicale, the programme being rendered by Miss Helena Augustin, pianist, and Miss Lydia Eustis, vocalist.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a small picnic at their country place in Portsmouth.

Mrs. Gray, wife of Judge Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals, is to give a tableau entertainment at her villa Sept. 13 for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery of New-York.

Mrs. William Astor returned to her villa to-night, after an absence of several days in New-York.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Philips, Atlantic City; Dr. W. G. Gardiner, W. E. Littleton, Miss Grace Littleton, Miss Alice Littleton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Walter Katte, Miss Katte, H. G. Utley, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burton, Mrs. Julian Tuckerman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dunlap, Lowell; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fell, Miss Cora Palmer, Lynn; Mrs. Warren Newcomb, Miss Marion Newcomb, Miss Frances Newcomb, Fort Monroe.

BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 5.—The day has been quite a lively one at the golf links at the Kebo Club, reminding one of the days in August, when society made them their favorite rendezvous.

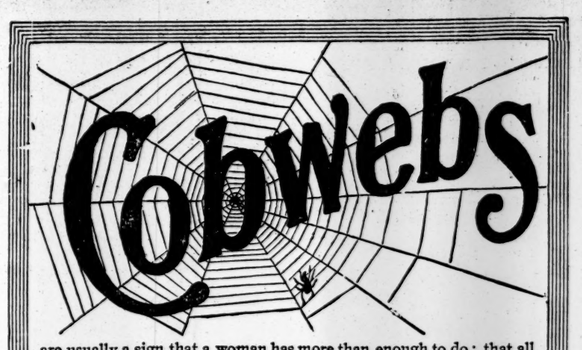
One of the prettiest dinners of the season was given to-night at the Turrets, the Summer residence of John J. Emery of New-York. The floral decorations consisted of a large, round centrepiece of hydrangeas and gladiolus. A number of silver candelabra, with dainty, delicate green shades, threw over the pretty table a soft light, giving the room a most charming effect. The guests were Mrs. Charles Frances Winthrop of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. St. Shuttelin Ellis of New-York, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. S. Wier Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaulay, Miss Taylor, Col. Alexander, Miss Paterson, and Charles T. How.

The regular Thursday evening hop turned out to be a very large and brilliant affair. Society seemed determined to make up for the omission of the Kebo ball last night, and turned out in full force. The dancing hall at the hotel where the hop was held was decorated with plants and greens, and the gayly dressed dancers gave it a most effective appearance. Among those present were Miss Florence Worden, Miss Anne Dodge, William Laimbeer, Howard A. Colby, the Misses Andrews, Miss Schmidt, Miss Griswold, Miss Rosengarten, James Ross Todd, and William Rauch.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle gave a dinner party at Dunaque, Woodbury Park, last night. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Banes, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Neff, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonner, Miss Hinkle, Hugh McMillan, and Mrs. Louis Warfield.

The rumor which comes from Newport that the members of the British Embassy contemplate spending a few days in Bar Harbor before returning to Washington has caused a flutter of delight among the young ladies, for since the Turkish Minister, Mayroyeni Bey, and the Belgian Minister, M. Alfred Le Ghait, left for Newport diplomatic gentlemen have been rather scarce.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney has left for St. Louis, where he will be engaged on some private business for a few days. He will rejoin his family at Mossley Hall the latter part of next week.



are usually a sign that a woman has more than enough to do; that all her time and strength are utilized in doing heavy work; that she don't use GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER. If she did use this great cleaner, her heavy work would be so lightened that the little things needn't be neglected.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

gives a woman time to rest, time to go, time to read, and time to sew. Every housewife should have a supply of this great help.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 5.—The mercury reached 80° in the shade this afternoon, and so it was the warmest day for about two weeks.

As Anson Phelps Stokes's family arrived yesterday, they had many callers to-day. Some of the young women went over on their wheels.

Mrs. Eastman Johnson has for guests Miss Sarah May of Philadelphia and Alden Freeman of New-York. They will remain through the week.

Mrs. William B. Shattuck gave a dinner last evening at Brookhurst. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, and Mr. and Mrs. John De Ruyter.

Wright Barclay, who has been spending the week in New-York, returned to Bonnie Brae last evening, and will remain through the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burnham of Boston, with Mrs. L. C. Clark of New-York, are taking a driving trip through the county. They were in Lenox to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Flagler of New-York have arrived at Lenox. They will

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Passing Show.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Thrilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 7:10—Kerker's Orchestra. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 9:00—1492.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:30—New-York vs. Pittsburg.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	67	67	63
6 A. M.	67	65	67
9 A. M.	67	70	71
12 M.	74	76	76
4 P. M.	81	78	78
6 P. M.	80	77	77
9 P. M.	78	74	73
12 P. M.	78	71	71

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 72.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 72.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 75.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for twenty years 69.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair; stationary temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

OUR LUNACY LAWS.

The most striking and suggestive contribution to the proceedings of the Medico-Legal Congress has doubtless been Mr. Albert Bach's criticism of the existing laws of the State of New-York upon the commitment of alleged lunatics. These laws are in effect the same which prevail in most English-speaking countries. They require only the certificates of two practitioners of medicine, who need not be professed alienists, in order to confine a patient in a lunatic asylum and to put upon him a stigma from which, if he be unjustly confined, he never fully recovers, no matter how brief his actual incarceration may be. This is also the law of England, and Charles Reade wrote a famous novel largely to show how easily under it a sane man may be put in an asylum for the insane. In this State there was a few years ago a case of such confinement of a well-known man, who was doubtless an aggravating and an eccentric person, but whose eccentricity stopped well short of the line that divides eccentricity from insanity. This line is doubtless sometimes very difficult to draw. A lunatic is restrained of his liberty to cure him, to protect him, or to protect other persons from him, and when a man's unsoundness of mind is not dangerous to himself or others the main reason for his commitment to an asylum disappears.

The existing law provides that the Judge of a court of record, whose approval is required of the certificates of the two doctors, may institute an inquiry upon his own account. But, as a matter of fact, he does not do this unless there happens to be something in the circumstances of the case that excites his suspicions. The theory of the law itself is the theory on which it is administered. That theory is that there is an overwhelming presumption that the family of a sane person would not attempt to have him shut up in an insane asylum. This presumption in ordinary cases controls not only the Judge, but also the medical practitioners, who possibly derive their impressions rather from what the people whom they suppose to be friends of the patient tell them than from an actual examination of the patient. Anybody who is told that he is about to meet a lunatic, and who has no reason to distrust the good faith of his informant, will meet him with a strong prepossession which it will require evidence to remove. Doctors, if they be not specialists in insanity, are no freer than laymen from this prepossession. Even among professed alienists there is a wide disagreement in doubtful cases, as anybody will acknowledge who recalls the conflicting answers of the alienists to the question whether Guiteau's unquestioned lack of mental balance went far enough to relieve him of legal responsibility for his actions.

Now doubtless the presumption exists upon which the law of this State and its practice are founded. In a very great majority of cases the relatives who impute insanity to a member of their family do so only with great reluctance and after the behavior of the suspect has really compelled them to take such action. But there is a minority of cases in which eccentricity of speech or behavior is made the pretext for getting rid of a kinsman who is disagreeable or whose possessions are desirable. As Mr. Bach shows, the existing law provides no real safeguards against this disposition of a man who may nevertheless be entirely sane, both from a legal and from a medical point of view. It is true that if a sane man is committed to a public asylum his sanity is fairly sure to be discovered before any great lapse of time, and he is then sure of his release. But there are private asylums in which persons whom it is inconvenient to have at large may be confined. The keeper of such an asylum derives his own support from the board and lodging of the inmates of his establishment. It is not in human nature that he should be on the alert to detect signs of sanity in a profitable patient, or that, even when the sanity of his boarder is made clear to him, he should be anxious to restore him to liberty. Moreover, as Mr. Bach well says, even a brief confinement of a sane person works him an injury that is absolutely irretrievable.

The new safeguards which he proposes to supply seem well adapted to answer their purpose. The chief of these is publicity. The Judge not only may, but must, give a hearing to the alleged lunatic, and if he be still uncertain as to his mental condition, he may order a trial by jury or by a commission containing a professed specialist in insanity. It may be that there are now no sane persons confined in insane asylums in this State. But we can have, under the present law and practice, no guarantee of that fact, such as the amendments proposed by Mr. Bach would furnish.

THE TROUBLES OF THE LEAGUE.

The spectacle of a good man wrestling with adversity is dull and lifeless compared to the spectacle of a convention of the "party of moral ideas" struggling with the Sunday question. The latter is now presented at Binghamton in the session of the Convention of Republican Leagues. It has been known for a long time that when the situation raised by Mr. Roosevelt and his associates in this city should come to be considered by the politicians "up in the State" there would be trouble. Trouble there is, even in the preliminary skirmish of the volunteers at Binghamton. It was precipitated on the convention yesterday by Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling of this city in the following very plain resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention favor the principle of local option by counties for the sale of liquor on Sunday, and where a county contains a city the question should be submitted separately to the electors of the city and those of the county.

On this the discussion set in. Mr. Roswell G. Horr, late of Michigan, whose wit and eloquence are familiar in the House of Representatives, broke upon the convention with the very practical statement: "We tried that thing in Michigan and I was then in favor of it, but it brought down the wrath of the Prohibitionists and the moral element upon us, and it just made us sick. I tell you it is a good thing to let alone." The process of letting alone by inducing Mr. Conkling to withdraw his resolution ended in melancholy failure, Mr. Weed of Brooklyn declaring that if Mr. Conkling withdrew his resolution he would himself present it again. In the stormy time that followed it was found that the representatives of the three large cities, New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, were in favor of Mr. Conkling's proposition. The representatives of the rural districts and Mr. Horr, the representative of the remote rural district of Michigan, opposed it in plaintive fashion. Mr. Mann of Troy summed up the situation from the standpoint of the agricultural-vote seeker in the following words: "There is not a city in the State outside of New-York where you can't get a drink on Sunday, and yet the law is the same all over the State. It is not a question for this convention to settle. We shall make a serious mistake and fall into the trap set by David B. Hill if we handle it and cater to the saloon sentiment." Finally a committee was appointed, which, after long deliberation, produced the following amorphous resolution:

"We heartily commend the action of the police authorities of New-York City in closing the saloons on Sunday, and note with pleasure that the liquor dealers, in taking official action by which they promise to obey the law and assist in its enforcement, have shown more good sense and honesty than the newspapers and public men who have counseled against obedience to law and order by inveighing against public officials for doing their sworn duty. The question of open saloons on Sunday is not a political question, but is one the determination of which will, to a large extent, measure the moral tone of the Empire State. We believe that the American Sunday and the traditions of the Republican Party favor the preservation of all those conditions and principles calculated to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to the masses of the people."

This leaves the league advising the Republican Party, in the language of Lowell, to point "due north by south." It is an attitude supposed to be gratifying to both sides, which, as is usual, will turn out to be extremely distasteful to both.

After having failed in this energetic manner to dispose of the question of local option, the convention was treated to a series of advisory letters from various distinguished persons. One from ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, who is also ex-Collector of Customs at the Port of New-York and ex-candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, announced to the convention that "the hope of our party is in leaders, not bosses; counselors, not dictators; friends, not bullies." Mr. Fassett, who was formerly intimately connected with and highly favored by the most conspicuous "boss," "dictator," and "bully" of the Republican Party, speaks feelingly as from his own experience. He has certainly discovered the folly of his former course. It remains to be seen whether more is to be had from changing it.

Mr. Edward Lauterbach of New-York, regretting that he could not be present in person, conveyed to the convention sentiments by no means in harmony with those of Mr. Fassett. Mr. Lauterbach appears to believe that the hope of the party depends upon the class which Mr. Fassett condemns and to which Mr. Lauterbach himself as yet belongs.

The salvation of Republicanism, according to him, can be won "only through the energies of practical politicians interested in their party welfare to the extent of actual personal labor and devotion, and never by the spasmodic, unreliable, and uncertain leadership of theorists and doctrinaires. Had the Republican Party of the metropolis," he cries, "listened to the counsel of its practical politicians instead of lending ear to the cajolery of the Mugwumps and self-styled reformers, New-York City would have been a Republican city and the party dominant for years to come." Translated into plain, everyday English, this means that in the last campaign in this city the Republican machine should have run a straight ticket, should have rejected the aid of all who would not obey its own dictation, and should have depended solely upon the support of the followers of Mr. Lauterbach and his chief, Mr. Platt. In that case the Republican candidates would have been hopelessly defeated, Tammany Hall would still be in control of the Government of the city, and the Republicans would have been doomed to a long period of that defeat which they would richly have deserved.

GEN. MILES AND THE ARMY.

A venomous tirade against Gen. Nelson A. Miles, prepared at Washington and telegraphed to The St. Louis Republic, has been published in the columns of that paper. The absurdity of its statements, however, is so glaring that its main effect is simply to disclose the real motive that inspires it. It will be put at its proper value by those of Gen. Miles's countrymen who are aware of the eminent services he has rendered.

We find this extraordinary article beginning with the assertion that "by luck and by marriage the ranking man now apparently in the line of succession to Gen. Schofield is Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who married a niece of John Sherman. Thereby came his promotion, for he has no unusual military talents, and has done nothing to earn his rank!" The actual fact is that Gen. Miles never saw a member of the Sherman family until after he had become a full Major General of Volunteers and had commanded a division and, for a time, an army corps, and was a full Colonel in the regular army of the United States.

This is merely one characteristic specimen of the reckless misstatements of facts in the article referred to. As to what Gen. Miles has "done to earn his rank," it will be found in his extraordinary record in the civil war, when he rose from the rank of a Lieutenant to that of a Major General, and in his six successful campaigns against Indians that resulted in so complete a subjugation of them that none of the hostiles against whom these campaigns were made has since been on the warpath.

One of those campaigns ended in the surrender of Geronimo and Natchez and their bands. The great fact in regard to it is that President Cleveland, by telegraph, ordered Gen. Miles to Arizona to stop the murdering and plundering of the citizens by the Apaches, and that within five months he did stop the murdering and plundering. He arrested not only all the hostiles in the field, but those who were aiding and abetting them on the reservation, and sent them all off to Florida, and the people of Arizona and New-Mexico have ever since been grateful to President Cleveland and Gen. Miles for that beneficent result. Not one of those hostiles has since been allowed to set foot on the soil of those Territories. Yet the attack in The St. Louis Republic devotes itself, not to this fact, but to raking up an old controversy in regard to the disposition to be made of the Apaches, misrepresenting and distorting the facts at that.

It was known nine years ago that one leading cause of the misunderstanding in question turned out to be that Gen. Miles's detailed report on the capture of the Apaches was pigeonholed for a month at Division Headquarters at San Francisco, and that in its place a brief statement, not warranted by the facts, was sent thence to Washington. All that was fully explained and settled at the time; and thereafter President Cleveland assigned Gen. Miles to the important command of the Division of the Pacific. As everybody knows, he has also during his second term assigned Gen. Miles successively to the momentous duty of putting down last year's disturbances in Chicago, and to the largest geographical command in the United States—that of the Department of the East.

The only thing that makes the attack in The Republic worthy of notice is its suggestion of an underlying motive. On the 29th of this month Gen. Miles, by the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, will become the senior officer of the army; and it is the evident purpose of this ingenious perversion of facts to assail him as senior officer in the interest of somebody else. It seems, from its references to regulations governing cadets at West Point and other indications, to come from some military circle at Washington. It asserts that "the selection of a commander of the army rests without doubt with the President of the United States," whereas in reality the law passed in 1862 making that provision was repealed in 1866.

But, apart from that matter, President Cleveland knows all about Gen. Miles's record and services, and, after his marked and repeated displays of confidence in him, we are not to suppose that an attack like the one in The Republic could have the slightest weight with him. Except for not being a graduate of West Point, Gen. Miles occupies precisely the same position that Gen. Schofield did when he became senior officer of the army, and accordingly was made its commanding General. The prospect that Gen. Miles in his turn will reach that command has long been a source of gratification to the survivors of the great volunteer army, and his career is an inspiration to every American lad. Gen. Miles has fully earned and richly deserves the honor of commanding the army, and it may be safely assumed, as a matter of course and of right, that it will be his to enjoy.

CECIL RHODES.

It is good news that the rumor of the death in Africa of Sir Cecil Rhodes is not well founded. Certainly it will be welcomed by all patriotic Englishmen, for the work of the Premier of Cape Colony, if he is able to carry it out, will add a great African dependency to the British Empire, scracely less important in its possibilities than the great dependencies of Canada and Australia, or than the Indian Empire itself. Cecil Rhodes is too marked and picturesque a figure, in a world of which we complain that it is growing more commonplace every year, willingly to be spared from the stage of affairs.

He is, in truth, the descendant and successor of the vikings who had so much to do with the origin of the Kingdom of England, and the like of whom have had everything to do with the expansion of the British Empire. From Raleigh down, through the "gentlemen adventurers" of the seventeenth century, such men have been the most valuable of British subjects, scarcely less in the enterprises in which they have failed than in those in which they have succeeded. In the eighteenth century it was to such men that England owed the establishment of her Indian Empire. Clive furnished the perfect type of the British adventurer, in his faults as well as in his merits. The British adventurer is not apt to be overscrupulous in his dealings with "natives," but neither is he apt to be entirely selfish and sordid in his aims. The line has been continued to our own time by such men as Rajah Brooke, Chinese Gordon, and Cecil Rhodes. It is a very clear proof of the intrinsic force and manhood of a man that, having amassed a huge fortune at an early age, he refuses to be merged in his money like a common millionaire, and manages to live down even so deadening a title as "the Diamond King." To Cecil Rhodes the possession of a great fortune has been an opportunity for the promotion of unselfish and public aims and for the realization of a scheme of really imperial scope. Whether the project be practicable or not remains to be seen, but the man who devotes his life to it in either case deserves the gratitude of his countrymen and of mankind.

"ILLITERACY" IN IRELAND.

The London Spectator, which, though a strong Unionist paper, is generally trustworthy and candid, has recently made by correspondence an interesting investigation as to the way in which "illiterates" availed themselves of the law in the last election. Unlike the system usual in this country, the English law permits practically unrestricted aid to a voter declaring himself illiterate. In all parts of the kingdom, other than Ireland, this provision seems to have but little effect. Thus, in the elections of 1892, there voted as "illiterate" in England and Wales 46,109, in Scotland 4,577, but in Ireland the number rose to 84,919. These figures represent a proportion of the total vote of 1.24 per cent. in England and Wales, .98 per cent. in Scotland, and 21½ per cent. in Ireland. On the face of it, the percentage in Ireland would seem to be indicative of a remarkable degree of illiteracy, but in reality it represents the results of a somewhat shrewd and rather unscrupulous method of electioneering. It is pretty well established that a considerable part of the illiterate vote in Ireland is to all intents and purposes an "organized imposture." "Electors are instructed," says The Spectator, "to make a declaration of illiteracy, who can read and write, and as to whose political soundness there is so much misgiving among the Nationalist organizers that it is not thought safe to allow them to exercise the freedom of the ballot."

It was with reference to this explanation of the astounding proportion of illiteracy that the investigation by The Spectator was undertaken. It was directed chiefly to the northern constituencies, and the trustworthiness of the correspondents is guaranteed. In one constituency a case is reported of an elector declaring himself illiterate who, on investigation, was found to be engaged in an employment requiring ability both to read and to write. In another case the professed illiterate "gave himself away," when looking over the sheet on which his name and address were being entered, by remarking that the name of the place from which he was entered was misspelled. One of the correspondents of The Spectator makes the following somewhat sweeping, and we trust exaggerated, statement of the condition of things in his own constituency:

"From every altar in —— on the Sunday after the names of the candidates were announced directions were given in more or less forcible language to the voters how they were to proceed. Schools were formed and the voters were told where to put the cross. Numbers of them were told to vote illiterate. * * * When the polling booth was reached, long files of electors were formed. Numbers of priests from outside districts were imported, who marshaled the 'free and independent' electors, and kept dinging into their ears the name of the person they were to vote for. * * * Inside the booths the scene was even more discreditable. There the agents were mostly priests. The poor voters, in order to show without doubt for whom they were voting and also to prevent any chance of the paper being spoiled, in numbers of cases declared themselves illiterate and voted for the priests' nominees. You can well picture to yourself the feelings of these poor people when, ushered singly into the ballot room, they found themselves again in the presence of their priests and compelled to vote with such an influence surrounding them."

Allowing for all exaggeration, and some is probable, this picture accords with the provision of the laws allowing indiscriminate assistance to illiterates. Such a provision of law was distinctly worked for in our own State by a number of the more degraded politicians of both parties on the specious and somewhat ridiculous plea that anything more stringent would deny the suffrage to an important and deserving class. The provision of the present law of the State of New-York goes quite far enough in this direction. It permits the illiterate, who must so declare himself at the time of registration, to have the assistance of two election officers, both of whom must not belong to the same party, and who are bound by oath to observe the strictest secrecy and impartiality, and who are liable to the penalty for felony if they violate their oath. Were the question an entirely open one, it could fairly be argued that in these days of universal instruction and free schooling the voter who could not or would not learn to read and write sufficiently to mark his ballot correctly was not equitably entitled to a vote, but as the Constitution of the State defines the qualifications of voters and does not place among them the ability to read and write, the legal rights of the illiterate must be observed. It is only fair, however, to his fellow-citizens that every safeguard should be placed about the exercise of this privilege, and that he should not be permitted to convert his vote into merchandise and arrange for a helper by whom the fulfillment of a vile bargain may be certified. The nearest approach to perfect secrecy that can be obtained is in the interest not only of honest voters and honest voting, but of the very men who otherwise would be able to sell their votes.

CONNECTICUT REVISITED—TOWN, TROLLEY, AND SHORE.

V.

HARTFORD, Sept. 4.—Do the good people of the old and beautiful cities in New-England clearly perceive the importance and the influence and the promise of these new urban and suburban systems of electric roads, which, at first promoting the human circulation only through the main arteries of the town and touching only the outlying edges of growth, are now reaching out boldly through the rural districts to neighboring villages and cities, and pointing clearly to coming extensions of a very interesting nature? Perhaps they do, for they are by no means unprogressive or slow of understanding, but while it is true that the electric roads are new, still, the systems as they exist to-day have not come all at once, and there has been a gradual development that may have blurred the local perception of the change. One new use after another has been discovered and tested, and extension has followed extension, until now it may not be easy for the resident either to look back and measure the advances already made, or to foresee clearly the character of those which are to follow. But I do not forget that the people of Connecticut cities are accustomed to keep their brains working and their eyes open.

This development of municipal, suburban, and interurban electric traction is interesting in several aspects—the promotion of easy and convenient transit within the city; the advantages extended to, and the promotion of growth in, the thinly settled suburbs; the beneficial influence exerted upon neighboring districts purely agricultural; the assistance given to villages and embryo cities not far away; the competition with old steam roads; the enlargement of the citizens' stock of harmless and healthful pleasure. All are clearly suggested by the trolley lines of Hartford as they exist to-day and by the projected and inevitable growth of them. It may be noted that one of the long suburban roads is only three months old, and that another, nearly as long, was opened last week.

The city lies wholly on the west bank of the Connecticut River. We have seen how one road penetrates for fourteen miles the fine rolling country to the westward. Extensions, now mentioned as probably forthcoming in the near future, may carry this line to a junction with existing electric roads which now connect certain small cities a few miles south of Farmington. There are other interesting suburban roads west of the Connecticut River, but it is in the region on the east side of that stream that a more significant development is taking place. There is no city on or near the east bank, but there is a rich agricultural district, (including the broad tobacco fields of East Hartford, Glastonbury, and South Windsor,) and within fifteen or twenty miles are the manufacturing villages or small cities of Rockville and South Manchester.

Starting from the City Hall (Old Capitol) square, we cross the river on a temporary bridge. Just below there lie in the stream, stringing along from one aged brownstone pier to another, the charred and blackened ruins of the old wooden bridge. Clear them away, good people of Hartford, East Hartford, Glastonbury, Manchester, and South Windsor! They suggest too vividly a dark spot on the records of your venerable townships. But if, in new town-meetings assembled, you should even now repudiate with honest indignation that miserable bargain which you have once approved, that memorable agreement to pay $35,000 for the expenses of procuring legislation that should rid you of the burden of the old bridge and prospective new one by shifting it to the State, the blot might be erased. You have been misled. Some of you have yielded to the arguments of one who perverted the teachings of a theological seminary to urge an approval of that scandalous transaction; some to the plausible pleas of men of wealth and long experience who afterward bemoaned upon the public platform the growth of socialism and sought to point out a remedy for it. But it is not too late to scrub out the stain.

Under the great elms of East Hartford's old main street three branches grow out of the trunk line which has crossed the river and the low meadows. One extends southward, nine miles, down the broad highway which parallels the river to the Sound, I suppose. The car follows the ups and downs of the wagon road, passing through one of the richest agricultural districts in New-England. The long narrow ventilating windows of the big tobacco barns are open, for the farmers are already cutting the plants. Between the trunks of the roadside elms and maples one sees orchard after orchard weighed down with fruit. A succession of spacious and comfortable houses all the way, but the type of the valley farmhouse of thirty years ago has now been displaced or has been obscured by ornament, addition, and improvement, which indicate a greater desire for comfort and attractive surroundings, as well as enlarged ability to satisfy that desire.

We pass the edge of the Hale peach orchard. Many years ago Connecticut farms had peaches in abundance. Afterward—for some reason which I do not know—the peach trees became unproductive; but now the State again has peaches, and from this orchard 30,000 baskets will be marketed—early Crawfords first, and then, in succession, the Old Mixons, the Crosbys, and the late Crawfords. This is the orchard for which the trolley carries freight, taking a "peach train" of three loaded cars to Hartford every morning just before sunrise. Careful culture and attractive methods of marketing have given Hale's peaches a good name in the cities and villages of the lower Connecticut Valley. The chief owner of the orchard is a practical agriculturist who can write pleasantly and instructively concerning all branches of his chosen industry, as the readers of his contributions to Hartford journals well know.

Three years ago he became President of a company which undertook to utilize in Southern Georgia his experience in fruit-growing. Starting with a capital stock of $60,000, Mr. Hale and his associates bought 900 acres of land near Fort Valley, and on 600 acres set out 101,000 peach trees. These trees bore fruit this year for the first time. The picking and marketing season ended in the first week of August, so that the Superintendent was able to be on hand here during his peach season in Connecticut. In the height of his Georgia season he employed 500 persons, and at the close he had paid $40,000 for railroad transportation, commissions, and the icing of refrigerator cars. "About one-third of the crop," he says, "sold for only enough to pay the cost of gathering and marketing, and the remainder paid a profit all the way from 25 cents to 75 cents per crate."

The shipment of the Glastonbury peaches to Hartford by electric motor puts several teams of horses out of commission. Peaches for distant markets are still carried across the river to Rocky Hill and shipped from that place by the steam railroad. Glastonbury passengers for Hartford and other points used to follow the same route, but since the trolley cars came the steam road has lost all of them. The electric road (ten miles from Hartford to the terminus, and a charge of 15 cents for the entire distance) not only takes the old traffic, but also creates much that is new.

"There are people on this line," said a conductor, "who did not ride once a month in our first quarter, and who ride now almost every day. The young men have made acquaintances in the city, and they visit them. These city friends also come out into the country." I notice that the directors of theatres and other places of amusement in Hartford intend to bid for patronage along the suburban lines during the coming season and expect to gain not a little from the rural trolleys.

This road will naturally be prolonged down the river ten miles to Portland, and across the river on the projected new bridge to the old city of Middletown. That city may be reached first, however, by an extension of the trolley on the west bank from its present terminus at Wethersfield.

The northern branch which leaves the trunk road at East Hartford, follows the river northward for seven or eight miles, traversing a district of great fertility, and at times giving the passenger a delightful view of the river and the beautiful region on the other side. This road was opened a few days ago. From its present terminus, at East Windsor Hill, near the site of the old Theological Seminary, it may be extended northward through Enfield, the manufacturing village of Thompsonville, (where the large factories of the Hartford Carpet Company are situated,) and Longmeadow, to Springfield. But on the west side of the river a connection between that city and Hartford has been projected, I am told, by way of West Springfield, or through Enfield and across the bridge at Windsor Locks, and over the existing new line from Hartford to Windsor and Poquonock. It will be seen that the river is paralleled already for about sixteen miles on the east bank.

The central branch extends from East Hartford's triple row of noble elms directly eastward ten or a dozen miles to Manchester and South Manchester. In the last-named place are the Cheney silk factories. The cars on this Manchester line are frequently overcrowded, and the company is preparing to make a double track for the entire distance. A conductor explained that the fare from Hartford to Manchester was 22 cents on the steam road and only 10 cents by trolley. Travel for pleasure is stimulated by the attractions of a fine park in which there are music and dancing on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

This electric road is to be prolonged to the small city of Rockville, the seat of large woolen mills. The townships are taking action upon the company's plans, and a Hartford newspaper says that the projectors of the extension expect to have their line "in operation this Fall." It is the purpose of another company to add a link that will take the trolley cars from Rockville northeastward to the manufacturing village of Stafford Springs, which is about twenty-five miles from Hartford and on the New-London Northern Railroad, just south of the Massachusetts boundary.

The steam roads are very perceptibly affected by the electric lines east of the river, and the completion of the Manchester line to Rockville will largely increase the steam roads' loss of passenger traffic. The New-England Railroad Company's tracks are now paralleled eastward to Manchester and South Manchester, and northward to East Windsor Hill. The probable extension to Rockville and Springfield will prolong the parallels.

On the west bank there is a new electric line, three months old, from Hartford northward to old Windsor, and beyond that place to Poquonock and Rainbow. The speed is greater here than on the other trolley roads—fourteen miles an hour, including stops. It is a most exhilarating ride, out by the broad and elevated avenue which is the northward extension of the city's Main Street, and through a very rich agricultural tract from which can be seen the river and the beautiful district on the other side that is served by another new electric line which we recently mentioned. The cars run on seventy-pound rails, and this very substantial equipment—unsurpassed, so far as rails are concerned, on many steam companies' roads—gives a sense of security that otherwise might be lacking, as the car, following the highway grade, swings down declines and around curves with scarcely any diminution of speed. The joints have double electric bonds of ropelike copper wire. There are fifty-five passengers with us on the car. Some of them were brought this morning from Manchester or Glastonbury, ten miles beyond Hartford on the other side of the river, and are now going on this road fourteen miles north to a picnic in a new park which the trolley company has made near the terminus.

This road parallels the main line of the New-York and New-Haven Company to and beyond old Windsor. It may be prolonged to Springfield. The distance from one city to the other is twenty-six miles; here are fourteen already covered by the trolley. The Springfield company has recently opened a new electric road to Holyoke, and beyond that city to Mountain Park, in all fourteen miles for 15 cents, and I read not long ago in a Springfield newspaper a description of the plans of certain trolley organizations for filling the gaps between Holyoke and Hartford.

How has the passenger traffic between Windsor and Hartford been affected? The fare is 10 cents by trolley and 15 cents by steam. "We have taken," says one conductor, "all the steam company's passengers from Windsor, except a few commuters who travel on three months' tickets which permit an unlimited number of trips. They save something by going on the steam road, for the best we do is to sell fifty-four tickets for $4." A conductor on another electric line told me a story, quite significant even if only partly true, about this Windsor road. "I know," said he, "that one day fifty passengers who had traveled southward on the steam road as far as Windsor, left their trains at that station and came to Hartford on the trolley cars. Why? Not only because it was cheaper, but chiefly for the reason that the electric cars carried them to just the places where they wanted to go; left the shoppers at the very doors of the shops, instead of at a depot half a mile away, and, by the system of transfers, carried the other passengers to their friends or their homes in any part of the city or even to suburban places ten miles outside. In addition, the change from a warm steam car to the open and airy electric car, and the delightfully cool journey through lovely rural scenes, without smoke or dust, were greatly enjoyed by all of them." Here was a great deal in a nutshell. "Were horses frightened by the new cars?" a friend of mine asked after my return from Windsor, and as I cast about for an answer I recalled the fact that we had seen very few of these animals on the way.

"The people want these electric roads and they will have them," remarked an observing person. A trolley line southward, ten miles, to New-Britain, a city of 20,000 people, was projected two years ago and will soon, it is now expected, be pushed to completion. The people of the agricultural township of Newington, midway between the two cities, so desired the construction of this road that, to assist the promoters of it, in town meeting they formally relinquished their chief highway, declaring it to be private property and thus putting it under the control of the owners of abutting lands. This action was designed to avoid certain legal obstacles, but it now appears not to have been required. The tracks are to be laid in the fields, near the highway. If this road and the extension to Rockville shall be completed, there will be a continuous line (with two or three transfers) of electric road from Rockville through Hartford and New-Britain to Bristol, a distance of thirty-four miles, all of it directly paralleling the tracks on which the New-England Railroad Company moves trains by steam. F. D. B.

A SAGUA STATION BURNED

Insurgents Wound Passengers on Barges and Are Repulsed.

SPANISH DEFEAT AT CAMPECHUELA

Troops Overwhelmed by a Superior Number of the Rebels and Forced to Retreat Until Reinforced.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The railway station at Sitio Grande, in the Sagua District, was set on fire at noon yesterday by rebel bands under the leadership of Masferrer and Betancourt. The insurgents also cut the telegraph wires. There were no troops at the place.

Gen. Gasco started Aug. 25 from Manzanillo for Canto el Embarcadero with three tugs towing eight barges loaded with provisions. On his way up the Canto River, Aug. 27, the boats were fired upon by rebels on the river banks, killing two passengers bound for Bayamo and wounding five others. The escort on board the boats returned the fire with such effect that the rebels withdrew from the shore. The loss of the insurgents is not known.

At Campechuela, Aug. 31, a band of rebels attacked a small force of troops stationed there. The troops made a sally from their position, but were overwhelmed by the superior number of the rebels, and, after a stubborn fight, were obliged to retreat with a loss of ten killed and five wounded. Later, reinforcements arrived from Manzanillo to strengthen the Spanish position.

ANOTHER CLAIM AGAINST SPAIN.

Property of Agramonte Destroyed that Rebels Should Not Get It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The case of Señor Agramonte, which this Government is said to be disposed to press against Spain, differs from the Mora claim, in that Agramonte's property was not confiscated on the allegation that he was concerned in the last Cuban rebellion, but was destroyed and taken away by Spanish troops to prevent it from falling into the hands of the insurgents.

Agramonte was an American citizen. His case was among those considered by the Spanish-American Claims Commission, in 1887, but the commission reported that the evidence in Agramonte's favor was not sufficient. Subsequently, the United States offered to settle the claim of six of the citizens against Spain by the payment of $328,000, omitting those of Agramonte and four others, but this proposition was never brought to a head.

Less than two years ago the Washington Government made a suggestion to Spain that another commission be appointed to reconsider the eleven cases heard by the commission of 1887. No satisfactory answer has been received from the Spanish Government in the matter, and it is not unlikely that this Government is now pressing for some definite understanding. The Agramonte claim amounts to about $500,000.

PILGRIM TABLET AT SCROOBY.

Marks the Site of the Manor House Where Brewster Lived.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—W. T. Davis of Plymouth, Mass., who sailed to-day on the steamer Gallia for Boston, succeeded in accomplishing a mission confided to him by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, which has awakened considerable interest among historically inclined Englishmen.

Some time ago the Plymouth Pilgrim Society determined to mark the spot where the movement that culminated in the voyage of the Mayflower was organized on English soil, and a handsome bronze tablet, measuring 24 by 29 inches, was made, bearing the following inscription:

"This tablet is erected by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States of America, to mark the site of the ancient manor house where lived William Brewster from 1588 to 1608, and where in 1606 he organized the Pilgrim Church, of which he became ruling elder, and with which he went, in 1608, to Amsterdam, in 1609 to Leyden, and in 1620 to Plymouth, where he died August 16, 1640."

Mr. Davis brought this tablet to England a few weeks ago, and at once set about determining the proper spot for erecting it. Nothing whatever remained of Scrooby manor house, although close to its site a substantial farmhouse was situated. In the village of Scrooby, near by, there is a church upon which the Earl of Crewe, son of the late Lord Houghton, thought the tablet could be placed to best advantage.

Mr. Davis, however, concluded that the church was erected considerably later than any date mentioned on the tablet, and for the sake of historical accuracy he decided to attach the plate to the heavy masonry wall of the farmhouse, which is at present occupied by David Gillio. From investigations which he made in the neighborhood, Mr. Davis is confident that when William Brewster lived at Scrooby the manor house was the only building there, and that the congregation which he assembled there in 1606 was composed of persons living at Austerfield and Bawtry.

Other conclusive evidence of this he found by visiting the churchyards of those two place and noting that the gravestones bore names peculiar to New-England Plymouth families. He was also led to conclude that the office of postman, which was held by Brewster and by his father before him, did not relate to letters and communications, as there was no settlement at hand, but rather to something connected with the coaches and changes of horses, Scrooby being on the great post road from London to Scotland.

After erecting the tablet Mr. Davis visited Leyden, and devoted several days to an examination of ancient landmarks in that city, where the pilgrim spent eleven years.

FOR MANOEUVRES AT STETTIN.

An Air of War Time Apparent and Many Cases of Sunstroke.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The preparations for the coming military manoeuvres at Stettin cause the highroads converging to that town to take the appearance of a state of war. The roads are filled with troops, baggage, and ammunition wagons, and long, straggling trains of vehicles of all kinds. Many farm carts have been pressed into requisition, and the villages from Angermunde to Stettin are occupied by military in large numbers, with outposts and pickets.

Regiments are incessantly marching into Stettin amid the constant sounds of drums and bands of music. The heat is excessive, and the marching men are exhausted and covered with dust. Many soldiers have been prostrated by sunstroke, though their number has been small compared with the masses who have been marching. The streets of Stettin are forests of Venetian masts festooned with garlands.

In front of the Rathhaus a massive imitation has been erected of the towers and turrets of the Hohenzollern Castle. Here the Burgomasters will to-morrow welcome the Emperor and the imperial party. The Kaiser will go to Swinemunde to-morrow and cross in a torpedo boat to the Island of Wollin.

He will also visit the Osternothafer batteries, near Misdroy, where he will witness the practice of the guns against a number of old hulks which have been refitted to resemble warships. His Majesty will return to Stettin in the afternoon in the dispatch boat Grille.

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S PAPERS.

Record of Court-Martial Expected the Last Week of September.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The State Department has received information that the steamer bearing the record of the Waller court-martial, which the United States has repeatedly requested of France, will reach Aden, on the Red Sea, Sept. 12. The report will be due in Paris about ten days later, and, allowing a few days for its examination by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a copy of it should be delivered to Ambassador Eustis during the last week of the present month.

The deposition made by Waller to Newton B. Eustis and Mr. Alexander of the United States Embassy at Paris, has not reached the State Department, but it is expected before the end of the week.

This statement, with the record of the court-martial and the report made to the Navy Department by Commander Thomas Perry, of the gunboat Castine, will form the main evidence upon which the United States Government will base its claim for Waller's release, and for indemnity on account of his imprisonment and the confiscation of his rubber concession. The case is now in abeyance, pending the arrival of the record and the deposition of Waller.

BUSINESS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

Increased Receipts and More Expected from Peace in Far East.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Department of State has received a report from Consul H. F. Merritt, stationed at Barmen, Germany, on the business of the Suez Canal for 1894.

The gross receipts of the canal company were $15,390,230, against $14,764,906 for 1893. If the revenues from the tramway from Port Said to Ismailia, the lands, and water company, are eliminated, the actual receipts of the canal were $650,800 greater than in the previous year.

English trade with the far East improved to the extent of more than $15,000,000 last year.

Although the number of ships that passed through the canal in 1894 was less than in several previous years, the tonnage has only been exceeded in 1891, when it reached the record figure of 8,698,777 tons. The net tonnage last year amounted to 8,039,175 tons.

Important results are expected from the conclusion of peace between China and Japan, and also an increase of traffic from the opening up of Madagascar.

EAGER FOR AMERICAN FRUIT.

London Dealers Make Fabulous Profits on California Assignments.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The consignment of California fruit by the steamer Paris, which arrived at Southampton last evening, failed to reach the Covent Garden Market in time for sale to-day. The great crowd of buyers who had assembled at the market in consequence of the success of last week's shipment were greatly disappointed.

The keeping qualities of the fruit comprising last week's consignment were excellent, and the quality of a high grade. The retailers were, therefore, enabled in some instances to realize a profit of 1,000 per cent. upon their purchases. The dealers who were on hand to-day were clamorous for American peaches.

There being none of the product of France or England in the market except those of hothouse growth, the Americans bring fancy prices. They are wrapped up in the sue paper, and sold as the best English hothouse-grown fruit. French pears are exhausted. The English pears are nearly ripe, but the California pears sell well upon their superior appearance.

NIHILIST SCARE IN RUSSIA.

Protection Measures Suggest Return to Worst Days of Alexander.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Lokalanzeiger learns from St. Petersburg that the Nihilist scare prevailing in the Russian capital has become very intense, and the measures taken to protect the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family suggest a return of the days marking the worst period of the reign of Alexander III.

The Summer Palace Park is closed and the Czar is guarded at his every step. It is reported that the Czarina, whose delicate condition has reached an advanced stage, is suffering greatly from the nervous strain which this state of affairs imposes upon her.

SHIP LORD DOWNSHIRE'S FATE.

Surmise that It Was the Vessel Sunk with the Prince Oscar.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Eighty guineas percentage is now asked by Lloyds to insure the British ship Lord Downshire, which sailed from Caleta Buena May 4 for Hamburg, and has not yet arrived.

It has been suggested that the Lord Downshire was the vessel which was in collision with the British ship Prince Oscar on the night of July 13, when both vessels were sunk, but this is the merest surmise.

British Parliament Is Prorogued.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Parliament was prorogued to-day until Nov. 15. At 2:15 P. M. the members of the House of Commons in a body, headed by the Speaker, proceeded to the House of Lords, where they heard the Queen's speech formally proroguing the respective houses. The Commoners then returned to their own chamber, where the session was closed with the customary handshakings and expressions of good wishes.

When The Lancet Tries to be Sharp.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Lancet, the leading medical journal of Great Britain, in an article on rumors which have been circulated through the American press that the young son and heir of the Duke of York is deaf and dumb, says: "He is a fine child, notably intelligent for his age, and already repeats a number of words. Do our go-ahead American cousins expect a child nowadays to speak as soon as it born?"

A Case Internationally Serious.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said that, while the documents received from the Congo country in regard to the execution of the British trader Stokes by the Belgian authorities do not contain all the information desired, they still contain enough to show the very serious character of the case.

A Successful Temperance Journey.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has received news that Misses Jessie Ackerman, Shaffner, and Pratt have made a successful journey to Iceland by way of Norway. Miss Ackerman is stronger, and hopes to soon introduce the white-ribbon movement on the Continent.

Ku-Cheng Investigation Satisfactory.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.—The inquiry into the recent outrages at Ku-Cheng is proceeding to the satisfaction of the British and American Consuls. They are receiving the facilities they demanded in their connection with the examination. Several additional convictions of importance have been secured, including some of the ringleaders in the attacks upon the missions.

Mgr. Kennedy Was Not Appointed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The statement contained in a London dispatch to-days that Mgr. Kennedy has been made rector of the American College at Rome is denied by Mgr. Kennedy and Bishop Ludden of this city. The vacancy will not be filled until next month, and Mgr. Kennedy is not a candidate for the place.

Zurich Has Not Found Foster.

ZURICH, Sept. 5.—The police of this city have informed the Federal authorities that their search for William R. Foster, Jr., who is wanted in New-York for falsifying his accounts to the extent of $193,000, has been fruitless. The man whom they arrested a few days ago on suspicion that he was Foster turns out to be not the man who is wanted.

Wheat Crop Larger than Expected.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The official report of the French wheat crop shows 120,000,000 hectoliters, as against 121,000,000 hectoliters in 1894. The grain market here weakened to-day upon the issuance of the report, as it was expected that the crop of 1895 would not exceed 110,000,000 hectoliters.

Lisbon and Vicinity Overflowed.

LISBON, Sept. 5.—A hurricane, accompanied by heavy rain, visited this city and the surrounding country last night. A large tract of territory is flooded by the heavy rain and overflowing streams, doing great damage to property.

Canadian Homes for Barnardo Waifs.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—One Hundred and forty-five boys and 156 girls from Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphan and Waif Children started this afternoon from Liverpool for Canada, where homes have been or will be found for them.

Additional Credits for Madagascar.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Matin says the supplementary credits which will be voted for the prosecution of the French campaign in Madagascar will amount to 50,000,000f.

PAUPER ALIENS OPPOSED

Cardiff Congress of Trades Union Appeals to Government.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE LIMITED

Early Closing of Shops to be Promoted by Action of Workmen and Efforts at Legislative Enactment.

CARDIFF, Sept. 5.—The attendance of delegates, as well as that of the public, at to-day's sitting of the Trades Union Congress was very meagre. The resolution favoring the payment of salaries to members of Parliament, moved by Mr. E. Cowey of the Miners' Federation, was passed unanimously. It is as follows:

"That this congress tenders its thanks to those members of Parliament who have supported the principle of paying members of Parliament for their services, and hereby instructs the Parliamentary Committee of the congress to do its utmost to get the question again introduced into Parliament, with a view to its being legalized, coupled with the payment of returning officers' charges, from the local rates."

Mr. W. Inskip of the boot and shoe operatives moved a resolution opposing the landing of pauper aliens, and Delegate Caplon moved a resolution directly negative. In support of his resolution, Mr. Caplon contended that the remedy for the evils complained of lay in the union of all workers. Experience, he said, showed that foreigners made as good trade unionists as any in the country. After some further debate, Mr. Inskip's resolutions was carried by a vote representing 266,000, against 246,000 for the negative resolution. Mr. Inskip's resolution set forth:

"In view of the injury done to a large number of trades and trades unions by the wholesale importation of foreign destitute paupers, this congress calls upon the Government to take the necessary steps, either by bill, official inspection, or order in council, to prohibit the landing of all pauper aliens who have no visible means of subsistence."

The congress then took up the resolutions offered by the various trades, the first being in regard to standing orders. The resolution, which was offered by the Stone Mason's Society, was passed unanimously. It requires:

"That after the word "congress" at the end of the Twenty-second Rule, the following words be added: 'And no alteration can take effect, except by the express desire of the delegates assembled in congress. The Parliamentary Committee to have no power in framing new orders.'"

The Yorkshire power loom weavers presented a resolution recommending amendment of the local government act of 1888 so as to include the payment of traveling expenses and 10s. a day to members of the County Councils. It was adopted.

A resolution was submitted by the Thames watermen and lightermen indorsing the principle that wherever the interests of workingmen are involved they should have the right of representation (by election) upon public administrative bodies having jurisdiction or control of their actions. This resolution also was carried, as was the resolution offered by the National Shop Assistants in regard to shop hours. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That this congress of organized workers repudiates the assumption of those who are opposed to legislative limitation of shop hours on the ground that the earlier closing of shops would be inconvenient to the working classes, as it is of opinion that drastic legislation is needed to safeguard the health of the men and women and young people who work in shops and offices, and hereby authorizes the Parliamentary Committee to assist the National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks in promoting any early closing bill through the House of Commons to effect that object; and, further, pending practical legislation on the question, the congress calls upon the trades unionists not to shop after the hours fixed by the National Union."

P. J. McGuire, Vice President, and Samuel Gompers, ex-President, of the American Federation of Labor, were introduced by the President, and were heartily cheered by the delegates. Mr. Gompers made a speech, acknowledging the reception, in which he said that he and his colleague had come to Great Britain to give voice to the sentiments of the workingmen of the United States, who are of one mind with the British toiler in respect of fraternity and cordiality.

The sentiment expressed in this congress was reciprocated across the sea. They had not come to teach, he said, nor, perhaps, altogether to learn; but, if their visit assisted to advance the cause of universal brotherhood, which they were all striving to attain, their purpose would be fulfilled. The workingmen of America were trying to be practical, and had grappled with the questions nearest at hand. He was glad to see the same practical spirit manifested in this congress.

Mr. Maguire spoke in a manner similar to Mr. Gompers.

Mr. Sam Woods, ex-member of the House of Commons, presented gold medals to Messrs. Gompers and Maguire in commemoration of their visit.

The congress adopted a resolution offered by the Paper Mill Workers, relative to Government contracts. The resolution says:

"That this congress, in order to make operative the 'fair wage' and 'fair hours' resolution adopted by the House of Commons Feb. 13, 1891, and as a partial remedy for the continued depression in the paper and other trades and want of employment prevailing, hereby calls upon the Government to insert a clause in all Government contracts providing that the whole of the paper and other goods supplied (if obtainable in the United Kingdom) shall be of British or Irish manufacture, and instructs the Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps for the furtherance of this object."

RUSTEM PASHA DID NOT CRY.

He Denies, as Others Doubted, Authenticity of an Alleged Letter.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Breat Britain, authorizes an absolute denial of The Post's Paris dispatch embodying a letter purporting to have been written by Rustem Pasha to the Foreign Minister in Constantinople, giving an account of an interview he had with Lord Salisbury. The Turkish Ambassador says the whole dispatch is a baseless invention.

The Westminster Gazette, in an article on the most recent developments of the Armenian situation, declares that it will need further evidence of the authenticity of the Paris dispatch published in The Post giving what purports to be the text of a dispatch sent by Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, to the Foreign Office at Constantinople, embodying the report of an interview with Lord Salisbury, before it can believe the alleged utterances possible.

The Pall Mall Gazette makes no comments on the matter.

Dublin's Great Water Main Menaced.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—An immense landslide began last evening near the town of Bray, twelve miles southeast of this city, menacing the destruction of the great main conveying the water supply of Dublin.

Training Ship Essex at Plymouth.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The United States training ship Essex, from Newport, R. I., Aug. 3 for Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth to-day.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey, was sighted south of Fire Island at 12:33 A. M.

Ship Charles E. Moody of Bath, Leonard, San Francisco 109 ds., with mdse. to order; vessel to John Rosenfeld's Sons.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

BROW HEAD, Sept. 6.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed here at 3:15 A. M. to-day.

Change of Time on Sandy Hook Route.

Beginning Saturday, Sept. 7, boats of the Sandy Hook route will leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45, and 5 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. James Robert Fulton.

The Rev. James Robert Fulton, S. J., ex-President of Boston College, died yesterday at Santa Clara College, San José, Cal.

The Rev. James Robert Fulton was born at Alexandria, Va., June 28, 1826. In his early youth he was a page in the United States Senate. He entered Georgetown College with the intention of preparing for West Point, but in 1843, at the age of seventeen, he entered the Society of Jesus. Having completed his novitiate and the prescribed course of philosophy, he became Professor of Rhetoric to the juniors of the society at Frederick City, Md., and afterward filled the same chair at St. John's College, once a flourishing institution in the same town. He next taught the classes in poetry and rhetoric at Georgetown.

Immediately after his ordination in 1861 be removed to Boston, where he taught theology to scholastics. In 1864 Boston College was formally opened, and became the first prefect of studies. In 1870 he became President of Boston College and rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. In 1880 he was transferred to New-York, where he was rector of St. Lawrence's Church for one year. In 1881 he was again transferred to St. Aloysius's Church, Washington, D. C., there to attempt the herculean task of freeing that church from the heavy burden of $200,000 indebtedness. In less than one year he raised $100,000, and was chosen Provincial of the New-York and Maryland Province during May, 1882. This office he held for two terms of three years each.

While Provincial the Rev. Mr. Fulton was called across the ocean several times. In 1883 he went to Rome as a delegate to the general congregation, which elevated the Very Rev. A. M. Auderiedy, S. J., to the Generalship of the society. Again in 1886 he crossed the sea by order of the General as visitor to the province of Ireland. In this capacity he inspected all the houses and colleges of the order in that country, returning to the United States in April, 1888. July 4, 1888, he was again ordered to Boston to preside over Boston College. His arduous work in extending the college buildings and its work undermined his health, and in 1890 he practically retired.

William O. Grover.

William O. Grover died yesterday at Beverly, Mass., aged seventy-two. He was the inventor of the Grover & Baker sewing machine, from which he realized a fortune in early life. He had not engaged in mercantile pursuits for nearly a quarter of a century. During this period he had contributed lavishly to numerous religious, musical, educational, and charitable objects, while his private benefactions were almost boundless. He held the position of Director and Vice President of the Five-Cent Savings Bank, Director of the Manchester Mills, the Bank of Commerce, the Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee of the Boston University, the Soldiers' Home, and the New-England Conservatory of Music. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Union Club, the Congregational Club, the Clef Club, the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Statistical Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Law and Order League. He endowed liberally the New-England Conservatory of Music, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Institute of Technology, Wellesley, and many other colleges.

Brig. Gen. Augustus V. Kautz.

August Valentine Kautz, Brigadier General, United States Army, died Wednesday at Seattle, Washington. Gen. Kautz began his military service as a private in the volunteer service during the Mexican war. He was born in Germany, and appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio in 1848. During the late war he served in the volunteer service with the Ohio cavalry, being mustered out in 1865 as a Major General. In this year he again entered the regular service as Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Infantry. During his service he received five brevets for gallant and meritorious services. His last service was in command of the Department of the Columbia. He retired in 1892.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George Wood died Wednesday at Philadelphia. He was prominent in fire insurance circles. He was born in 1818, in Edinburgh, and was the son of Scotland's Lord Chief Justice General. After studying in the schools there he completed his education in Germany. Returning, he entered the dry goods trade in England. He came to America after some years, and was for a time connected with a firm in this city in the same business. He became manager of the Royal Fire Insurance Company, in 1852, for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Maryland, a position he had since occupied.

—Charles W. Glidden died at Lynn, Mass., Wednesday, aged sixty. He was born in Durham, N. H., and had been engaged in shoe manufacturing in Lynn upward of thirty years. He was the inventor of the McKay sewing machine, which revolutionized the shoe industry at the time of its introduction. He also invented the Bigelow heeling machine, as well as devices for compressing heels, a trimming machine, and several others now in use in the shoe-manufacturing business.

—Mrs. Francis E. Benedict, who for many years had been a writer for Philadelphia newspapers, died Wednesday at Milford, Del. Mrs. Benedict was sixty years of age. She was one of the first to make a specialty of advertisement writing for dry goods houses. She was the founder and for a time proprietress of The Ladies' Fashion Journal of Philadelphia.

—James O. Watson died at Orange, N. J., yesterday. He had been sick since January with neurasthenia, complicated toward the end with heart failure. He was born in Boston in 1837. He was a member of the firm of Harding, Davis & Co., of New-York, and was a member of the Orange New-England Society.

—Charles Comstock, a brother of the late Judge George F. Comstock of Syracuse, N. Y., a retired capitalist, and a resident of Evanston, Ill., since 1861, died yesterday, aged eighty-one years. He was born in Camden, N. J., and engaged in the salt business at Syracuse. He was in that business at Chicago.

—John D. Williams, Sr., died at Fayetteville, N. C., yesterday. Mr. Williams had been one of the most prominent men of North Carolina in mercantile, banking, and railroad circles.

GEN. HARRISON NEGOTIATING FOR LAND

It Is Said He Will Build a Summer House in the Adirondacks.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Ex-President Harrison has about made up his mind to spend his Summers at this point in the Adirondacks, and is negotiating with Dr. Seward Webb for a number of lots hereabout. Whether he will build a cottage on First Lake or at Big Moose Lake has not been decided.

He endeavored some time ago to buy the land around Big Moose Lake. This property is owned by Dr. Seward Webb, and contains about 10,000 acres. Near by are excellent fishing and hunting grounds. The land is in litigation, however, and Gen. Harrison will not be able to get it.

Since he began negotiating with Dr. Webb for this property, Gen. Harrison has obtained the refusal of five lots on First Lake, near the Little Moose trail. If he cannot get the Big Moose property, he probably will accept the lots on First Lake. These lots are near Dodd Camp.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Abraham Lansing of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—Assemblyman Hamilton Fish is at the Murray Hill.

—Beriah Wilkins of Washington, D. C., is at the St. James.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware is at the Albemarle.

—Senator Peter McLaren of Perth, Ontario, is at the Brunswick.

—Chief Justice Thomas J. Simmons of Georgia is at the Sturtevant.

—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt are at the Holland.

—The Duke of Marlborough arrived in the city last evening from Newport and is at the Waldorf.

—Sir Dyce Duckworth of England, Marcus A. Hanna of Cleveland, and Swits Condé of Oswego are at the Waldorf.

—W. Van Benthuysen, managing editor of The Chicago Tribune, and his wife, who have recently been in Europe, are at the Albert.

—Lewis Baker, United States Minister to Nicaragua; ex-Gov. Herbert W. Ladd of Rhode Island, Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, and ex-Senator Warner Miller are at the Fifth Avenue.

Jersey City's Water Contract.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—The Board of Finance to-night concurred in the award of the water contract by the Street and Water Board to the Jersey City Water Company, for $7,950,000.

The contract was opposed by Congressman McEwan, President Condict of the Board of Trade, and others. The vote was 3 to 2, Commissioners Detwiller, Bailey, and Simpson voting yes, and Commissioners Jones and Hardenbergh voting no. The contract now goes to Mayor Wanser for his approval, of which there is no question. The matter will probably be removed to the Supreme Court on certiorari by Congressman McEwan, Frank O. Cole, and others.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED

Pennsylvania's Democratic Clubs Express Their Approval.

SOUND MONEY AND TARIFF REFORM

President Black Expects a Democratic Victory in the Keystone State—The Fight Over the Judgeship.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 5.—The seventh annual meeting of the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania to-day gave hearty indorsement to President Cleveland's Administration and declared in favor of renominating Judge McCarthy for Superior Court Judge. McCarthy was the Democratic Judge appointed by Gov. Hastings under the law requiring that the seven Judges shall not be of the same political faith. The resolutions, in so far as they relate to National affairs, are as follows:

Resolved, By the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania, in general assembly, that we congratulate the people of all classes, and especially the wage earners, upon the general prosperity of the country, the return of "good times," the revival of trade and industry, and the universal employment of labor, under a Democratic Administration, and as the direct result of specific Democratic measures;

That the late depression was in a large degree the consequence of the Sherman Silver Coinage act, which was repealed by the Democratic Congress, and the restrictions imposed upon production and exchange by the McKinley tariff law, reformed by the Democratic Congress and replaced with the Wilson bill, under which our prostrate industries have been revived and our commerce extended, and under which our workingmen are receiving steady wages and paying less than before for all the necessaries of life;

That we reaffirm the platforms of the last National and State Conventions, and, further, especially declare the perfect unanimity of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in favor of tariff reform and sound money, as recommended and enforced by our Democratic Administration;

That we declare our undiminished and abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of President Cleveland and our great Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle.

That we look to the Williamsport nominating convention for a clear, ringing declaration upon State and National issues, sustaining the sound, honest, and fearless Administration of Grover Cleveland, and for a ticket for State Treasurer and Superior Court Judge composed of men whose names of themselves will command the public confidence and who will adorn the offices in question should they be elected, and to such a ticket we pledge our honest support from the day of the nomination to the day of election, in full assurance that it is easily within the power of the better class of voters to elect it and place the Superior Court above the fatal reproach with which it is threatened.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the adoption of the unit rule in casting the votes of the delegates to the National Convention, and we condemn the system of enforcing such unit rule as unfair, undemocratic, and in its effects calculated to disfranchise the minority delegates and deprive their constituents from having their choice for National candidates expressed.

Other resolutions called attention to the misgovernment of the State by the Republican administration and indorsed Judge Henry J. McCarthy.

The McCarthy resolution provoked a hot fight, lasting for two hours. The fight against McCarthy was led by the Crescent Club of Philadelphia. A motion to strike out the resolution was defeated by 180 to 268, and the whole platform was then adopted.

President Chauncey F. Black, in calling the convention to order, said the prospects for Democratic success in the State were bright. He said:

Times have changed. Those bad times were Republican. These good times are Democratic. Those were Harrison-Foster-McKinley times. These are Cleveland-Carlisle-Wilson times. This country has entered upon an era of unexampled prosperity, and the day is not distant when Pennsylvania will be a settled Democratic State. The Democratic nominating convention at Williamsport, on Sept. 11, will reaffirm the Chicago platform for sound money and tariff reform and indorsing Cleveland, Carlisle, and the Wilson bill and will name a worthy candidate for State Treasurer and six men for Superior Court Judges.

W. J. Brennan of Allegheny was permanent Chairman of to-day's convention. Erie was selected as the next place of meeting. Chauncey F. Black was re-elected President of the State Societies, and Major John D. Worman of Philadelphia was chosen Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—An important conference of leading Democrats was held here to-day, the subject under discussion being the nomination of six candidates for Superior Court Judges by the Democratic State Convention next Wednesday at Williamsport. The situation is said to be complicated, but it is understood that the Philadelphia delegation will support the candidacy of ex-Judge Theodore F. Jenkins. It is stated, however, that the prospects for Mr. Jenkins's nomination are slim, it being the intention of the party leaders to select the candidates from the interior of the State and outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties.

Judge McCarthy of Philadelphia, who is now the seventh and the minority member of the Judiciary, will not be renominated, it is stated, for the reason that Gov. Hastings, who recently appointed the members of the new court, did not consult with the Democratic leaders when he made the minority selection.

SOUND MONEY THEIR CRY.

Nebraska Straightout Democrats Make a Flatfooted Declaration.

Justice of the Supreme Court—J. Mahony of Omaha.

Regents of the University—John H. Ames of Lincoln and W. S. Abbey of Hildreth.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 5.—Nebraska Democrats who are opposed to free silver and fusion with the Populists met in State Convention this afternoon. There was little canvassing among aspirants for places on the ticket, interest among the delegates centring more in the declaration of principles to be adopted. A telegram from Secretary Carlisle, regretting that he was not able to attend or write a letter, was read. The resolutions contain a hearty indorsement of the National Administration, and a square declaration for honest money. They are as follows:

The Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the surer signs of returning prosperity. In spite of the evil predictions alike of protectionists and silver inflationists, the country is steadily and surely gaining ground, thus justifying the wisdom of the reversal of the Republican policies of protective tariff, taxes, and coinage.

We send greeting and congratulations to Grover Cleveland and his Cabinet, not only for their wise and prudent course, which has aided so much in bringing about the better financial condition, but also for their fearless and faithful adherence throughout the long period of depression to sound principles of economy and for their just conception of the rights of the whole people.

We indorse the National Democratic platform of 1892 and the interpretation placed thereon by the President, and we declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly for that metallic money as the standard unit, the bullion and mint value of which are approximately the same, the purchasing power of which, regardless of Government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the civilized world. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers, laborers, and property-owning debtors, the most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

Free coinage of silver, 16 to 1, means silver monometallism. It means a poorer money and less of it; it means less wages for the laboring man and less actual money for the farmer and very much less credit as well as money for the business man. It means bankruptcy for all save the mine owner.

We recognize in the issue and reissue of our Treasury notes a serious menace to the stability of the National finances, and we favor the retirement of all Treasury notes at the earliest possible moment, with proper and safe guarantees for maintaining the necessary volume of currency, which shall be devised by a competent, non-partisan currency commission.

The Constitution of this State provides that no religious test shall be made as a qualification for office. That provision we accept, both in the letter and in the spirit, and we condemn every attempt by secret societies or otherwise to proscribe any portion of our citizens on account of religious beliefs or affiliation.

For Justice of the Supreme Court, J. Mahony of Omaha was nominated by acclamation. John H. Ames of Lincoln and W. S. Abbey of Hildreth were nominated for Regents, and the convention adjourned sine die.

At the Opera House to-night ex-Congressman M. D. Harter of Ohio addressed a large assemblage on the tariff and the currency questions. "We have in this country to-day," he said, "the humiliating and disgusting spectacle of the three prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in hiding on this momentous question. That the other prominent Republican candidates, while less conspicuous, seem to be equally cowardly, is to-day the most disgraceful political exhibition in civilized governments anywhere on earth.

"Thank God, this cannot be said of the Democratic Party. We have men ignorant enough to advocate the coinage without limit of fifty-cent legal-tender dollars, but they are courageous enough to air their ignorance, and in doing so advertise their honesty. These Democrats are for rotten money, but they are not dark-lantern statesmen."

CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR.

The Utah Democratic Convention Makes Its Nomination.

United States Senators—J. L. RAWLINS of Salt Lake and MOSES THATCHER of Logan.

Representative in Congress—B. H. ROBERTS of Salt Lake.

Judges of the Supreme Court—RICHARD W. YOUNG of Salt Lake, THOMAS MALONEY of Ogden, and S. E. THURMAN of Provo.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 5.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. The salient points of the platform adopted are declarations in favor of the absolute separation of Church and State, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and the granting of the franchise to women as provided for in the Constitution.

Richard W. Young of Salt Lake, S. E. Thurman of Provo, and Thomas Maloney of Ogden were nominated as candidates for the Supreme Court.

The convention decided by an almost unanimous vote to nominate Democratic candidates for the United States Senate, and ex-Delegate J. L. Rawlins of Salt Lake, and Moses Thatcher of Logan were chosen without opposition.

A fight was expected over the nomination for Congressman, Judge King of Provo, and B. H. Roberts of Salt Lake having supporters. Judge King withdrew, however, before the nomination was reached, and Roberts was chosen by acclamation.

Herbert to Speak for Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Gov. Oates of Alabama, who is returning to his post after spending the Summer at Cape May, called on Secretary Herbert at the Navy Department to-day, and had a talk with him about the intention of the Secretary to make some speeches on the money question in Alabama. Mr. Herbert will probably make three speeches, the first about Sept. 25. Two will be delivered at Montgomery and Birmingham, and the other at some place in the district which Mr. Herbert represented in Congress.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—John J. Ingalls, once a Senator, now a candidate for his old office, is in a fair way to be shelved by the Kansas Republicans before the time shall come for selecting Senator Peffer's successor. Ingalls has become a political mountebank, and is willing to go to any length to recover his seat in the Senate. This is revealed by his extraordinary utterances, which old-line Republicans are contrasting, to his disadvantage, with those he made when his political future apparently was unclouded.

Ingalls fired the opening gun of his campaign at Topeka on Labor Day. It was humiliating to him to be obliged to stand on the same platform with J. Ralph Burton, his competitor for the Senatorship, who is no more sincere than Ingalls himself, but a far better politician. Burton, who spoke first, covered all the points in sight from the demagogue's standpoint, making it necessary for Ingalls to play second fiddle. Ingalls did his best to impress the 5,000 representatives of labor present with the idea that he was devoted heart and soul to their interests. Labor, he declared, had within its power the legislation in this country. All that it had to do was to go to the ballot box and assert itself.

Ingalls's interest in the laboring man is of such recent origin that it is not surprising that he forgot himself, and asserted that the talk about plutocracy, which, by the way, is popular in Kansas, was all gammon, and that the men had a right to amass wealth, if they did it honestly. He put himself on record for free silver, claiming that this country was able to establish a financial policy without the assistance of other countries. He contradicted himself, and clearly demonstrated that he was talking for effect rather than from his personal convictions. It is well known here that his natural leaning is toward the sound-money doctrine.

Ingalls is a moneymaker, and knows that his personal interests would suffer if the vagaries of the silver men should be crystallized into law. Well-known Kansas Republicans say that he is misinterpreting the sentiment of the people of the State. The leading Republican newspaper of Kansas, The Topeka Capital, is for sound money, and the sound-money sentiment is undoubtedly growing, supported as it is by the improved business conditions. Ingalls may be expected to "flop" whenever he deems the time ripe for such a performance. He will have an excuse, of course, but it will not deceive the Republicans whom he is now mis

THE YACHTS ARE READY

Continued from Page 1.

the stakeboat at the other end of the starting line become a mark?

"The opinion as to the first position is in the negative, basing the ruling upon Section 14 of Racing Rule XVI., the interpretation of the spirit of which rule is that when yachts on parallel or converging courses are about to cross in the required direction, either extremity of a start or finish line; or, are about to pass or round a mark on a required side, no yacht, under Sections 2 and 6 of same rule, (XVI.,) shall force another yacht on the wrong side of said line or mark.

The answer to No. 2 is that both ends of the line become a mark on making the preparatory signal."

Copies of these were sent to Lord Dunraven and C. Oliver Iselin.

The America's Cup Committee has completed arrangements for a fleet of patrol yachts to keep excursion steamers at a respectful distance from the competing yachts. The following official notice was issued yesterday:

"A clear course and no interference with the racing yachts is absolutely necessary.

"Just complaint has heretofore been made that the excursion steamers attending the races interfered with them.

"The committee, officers, and members of the New-York Yacht Club are determined that no cause for such complaint shall exist during the coming races, but recognize that, after all, the responsibility rests upon each individual commander of each individual vessel present to avoid the interference. Unless each is willing to do his part, all efforts of others will be unavailing. Any one steamer can spoil the race."

It is with full assurance that the Captains of all vessels following the races will appreciate these facts and use their best efforts to avoid interfering with the racers that it has been determined to publish the substance of the suggestions adopted, asking each Captain to familiarize himself with them and lend his hearty co-operation.

The following Captains of the New-York Yacht Club have tendered their yachts to act as patrol vessels: Capt. H. M. Flagler, yacht Alicia; Capt. John. H. Hyman, yacht Limbia; Capt. John Nicholas Brown, yacht Ballymena; Capt. J. H. Hall, yacht Unquowa; Capt. Harrison B. Moore, yacht Marietta; Capt. Frederick G. Bourne, yacht Reverie; Capt. E. R. Ladew, yacht Orienta; Capt. F. G. Hauteville, yacht Zara; Capt. F. H. Benedict, yacht Vision; Capt. John H. Gourlie, yacht Ava; Capt. John P. Duncan, yacht Washita; Capt. E. H. Harriman, yacht Spindrift, and Capt. Henry F. Noyes, yacht Katrina.

The Rear Commodore of the club will have command of this patrol division, and will meet the Captains named at the clubhouse Friday afternoon to give detailed orders, assign positions, and supply the distinguishing "patrol flag," which the patrol ships will fly during the races.

The substance of the orders is that a clear space of half a mile must be maintained around the starting line. A clear space of half a mile must be maintained from the outside of each racing yacht, and no vessel must cross ahead to pass to windward of the racers, and a clear space of a quarter of a mile must be maintained around each turning mark.

The patrol division will, before the start, form a line back of the starting line. During the race the division will take position each side of the racers. At the turning marks they will form a circle around the mark. At the finish they will be in two lines parallel with the course on which the yachts will be approaching.

All vessels on patrol dut yiwll fly a large blue flag, on which the word "Patrol," in white letters, will appear.

"Vessels present can make a perfect success of these arrangements by not passing between the patrol vessels and the racing yachts at any time, and by heeding warnings which may be given from any of the patrol vessels by voice or whistle, (four blasts,) and by kindly yielding to suggestions which may be made from any patrol vessel as to change of position.

Each Captain present at the races, by giving his aid and co-operation, can materially contribute to the maintenance of that absolutely fair field which the contestants are entitled to. Any one Captain can, by disregard of the suggestions, spoil the race.

These facts need only to be brought to the attention of Captains to be appreciated and acted upon.

JAMES C. BERGEN,
Rear Commodore New-York Yacht Club,
Commanding Division Patrol Vessels.

The Regatta Committee will use the tug Luckenbach as a committee boat.

Commodore James D. Smith gave his opinion of the relative merits of Valkyrie and Defender yesterday morning.

"The Valkyrie and the Defender are the creations of very brainy men. They are racing machines and only fit for that purpose. They are built solely for this, and are dangerous when they enter any harbor on our coast on account of their great fixed draught of water. As to their speed, I have seen the Valkyrie sailing only twice, but not at all in what I should call her endeavor trials.

"I have seen the Defender in races and all ways of going, in company with other yachts, steam and sail, and also alone. I deem her a very fast all-round boat—the fastest by all odds ever built in this country. We have made our best effort. In design and structure she has had the best talent in this country and the best supervision. She will have the best talent in her management during the races, and I think she will win."

"If we should lose, would a boat be built to go over after the cup?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes; certainly," he replied.

The members of the Atlantic Yacht Club have chartered the steamer Gay Head, which will follow the racing yachts. The clubmen will leave Pier 6 North River, at the foot of Rector Street, at 9 A. M., and the clubhouse, foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 9:40 A. M.

Chairman John A. Bliss of the Atlantic Club has issued this circular:

"It has been announced that the first of the series of races for the America's Cup will be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 7; the second race on Tuesday, Sept. 10, and the remaining races on alternate days following.

"All the tickets issued for the steamer Gay Head to witness the first day's race have been sold; and a large number for the second and third days' races, as well as a considerable proportion of the fourth and fifth days' races have also been sold.

"The Regatta Committee beg to remind the members of the club that, as the time in which to obtain tickets for the second and succeeding days is now short, it is very desirable that all members who have not obtained the tickets they may desire for these races, for themselves and their friends, should secure them at once. The price of tickets is $2.50 each. Application for tickets should be made to Mr. George H. Church, 44 Wall Street, New-York City.

"Members are particularly cautioned to be at the point of departure before the time specified for sailing, as the boat must necessarily leave promptly on time to reach the Sandy Hook Lightship before the starting of the race."

Very Little Betting on the Races.

F. T. Adams, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, said yesterday that $1,000 had been placed in his hands to bet on the Valkyrie against the Defender at odds of 1 to 2. There has been very little betting on the races by Wall Street men.

SEA CLIFF YACHTS RACE.

Oconee Wins the Cabin Catboat Contest on Time Allowance.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A special race for cabin mainsail yachts was held at Sea Cliff today under the auspices of the local yacht club. Cabin cat boats under thirty and over twenty feet were eligible for entry. The start was made at 12:36:15, the Kittle being first over the line. There was a good breeze from the northeast, and the run to Mattinecock and return was made in less than three hours. The Molly Bawn crossed the finish line at 3:16:12; the Oconee followed at 3:16:15, and won the race on time allowance. The Kittle got second place. Silver cups were awarded the winning yachts.

These are the summaries:

Yachts, Owners, and Clubs.	Start.	Finish.	Time.	Elapsed.	Cor'd
Molly Bawn, F. M. Brown, Pavonia.	12:37:20	3:16:12	2:38:52	2:38:52	
Nellie, S. Stenson, Sea Cliff.	12:39:35	3:30:45	2:51:10	2:47:47	
Onaway, S. C. Pirie, Sea Cliff.	12:39:38	3:22:32	2:42:54	2:39:12	
Oconee, C. T. Pierce, Riverside.	12:36:45	3:16:15	2:39:30	2:34:00	
Flyaway, W. H. Vancott, Sea Cliff.	12:36:20	3:16:15	2:39:15	*	
Wenonah, A. W. A. Porter, Sea Cliff.	12:42:52	3:41:55	2:59:03	2:53:03	
Kittie, Hazen Morse, Huguenot.	12:36:15	3:17:05	2:40:50	2:34:85	

*Not measured.

The Judges were Le Grand L. Clark and F. W. Benner. The Sea Cliff Club will have a ladies' race on Sept. 12.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Passed East—Steam yachts Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes, and Allegra, C. M. Pratt.

Passed West—Steam yachts Jessie, Charles H. Murray; Ituna, Allison Armour; Vivid, H. C. Roome; Toinette, Robert D. Evans; Starling, William L. Lockhart; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Ava, John H. Gourlie; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Restless, H. W. Silbey; Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt; Ozhesta, G. M. Preston; Magnolia, Henry Belknap; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Intrepid, Lloyd, Phoenix, Jean, Miss Breese, and Amadis; schooner yachts Agnes, J. Norton Winslow; Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker; Telfer, W. A. Parry, and Ariel, George H. B. Hill; sloop yachts Huron, Edward S. Hatch, and Arrow, J. L. Dodge.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.

Sloop yacht Ventura, Joseph H. Porter, was launched this afternoon from Robinson's yard.

SHELTER ISLAND, Sept. 5.—Sailed—Cutter Beatrice; steam yacht Magnolia, Henry Belknap.

Arrived—Sloop yacht Annie D.; steam yacht Rialto.

At Anchor—Sloop yacht Ozhesta, Charles Bradley; schooner yacht Wynona, Anthony Barrett; steam yacht Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; cutter Clara, J. H. Adams; sloop Vigor, Charles Webb; sloop Truant, J. N. Kelly; sloop Nimpay, J. Lidgerwood; cutter Norona, C. P. Brigham, and sloop yacht Arna.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 5.—Arrived—Steamers Fedalma, F. L. Osgood; Admiral, Richard Comstock; Nydia, Eugene Tompkins; Calipso, Harry E. Converse. Schooner Elsemarie, J. Berre King. Slooop Pauline, Endicott Fiske.

In Port—Steamer Kalolah, schooners Brunhilde and Her Royal Highness, sloops Gossoon, Valkyr, Olga, and Julnar.

Sailed—Steamers Huntress, F. C. Fowler; Narwhal, C. H. Osgood, and Gretchen, Joseph Rayburn; sloop Willie, Rhode Island Club.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—Yachts Sailed Westward To-day—Steamers Dora, P. S. Moseley; Wadena, J. P. Wade, Jr.; Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Thyra, James Stillman; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, and Mindora, C. H. Merrill. Schooners Intrepid, George W. Weld, and Monreve, E. P. Borg. Sloops Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, and Wehonah, of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Rudder's Budget of Yacht News.

This month's number of The Rudder is devoted to the America's Cup. It is full of information of interest to all who will see the coming races between the Valkyrie and the Defender. One article, in particular, shows how the models of the yachts of the two countries have changed during the last forty years. There is a history of the America's Cup and sketches and pictures of N. G. Herreshoff and George L. Watson. The illustrations are very fine. There are four half-tone supplements of the Valkyrie, the Defender, the Vigilant, and the Ailsa, and a number of smaller pictures of famous yachts. T. Fleming Day, the editor of The Rudder, is a practical yachtsman. He has succeeded in making a very yachty paper.

To Cable from a Steamer.

The Commercial Cable Company will introduce a novelty during the international yacht races which shows commendable enterprise. The company's steamer Mackay-Bennett will lay a submarine cable to the scene of the races. The end of the cable will be on board and specially connected with England and France through the company's main ocean cable landing at Coney Island. The Postal Telegraph Company will also have an office on board, and will forward telegrams to all points in the United States and Canada. Cablegrams and telegrams will be received on board at the regular rates.

Another Race for Niagara.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 5.—The twenty-raters Isolde, Inyoni, and Niagara sailed to-day in the Port of Plymouth royal regatta. The course was out of the Eastern Channel and around the Newstone and Draystone Buoys, three times around, a distance of thirty miles. They finished as follows: Niagara, 3:54:23; Inyoni, 3:57:56; Isolde, 3:58:23.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WINS.

The Washington Team Makes Best Record for the Hilton Trophy.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 5.—The stigma of defeat which the Washington National Guard suffered yesterday in the match for the inter-State Trophy was put in the shade to-day by their splendid victory in the contest for the Hilton Prize. Not only did they win this important match, but they beat by one point the best previous score made by the Massachusetts Guardsmen in 1887, scoring 1,097 points out of a possible 1,260.

The Twelfth Regiment of New-York was second, Massachusetts third, Pennsylvania fourth, Georgia fifth, and New-Jersey sixth. The Hilton Trophy match and the inter-State militia are generally considered the most important of the yearly rifle events, and much interest has been centred in the result. New-York had no regular team, and the riflemen from the Empire State felt much chagrined at the refusal of the State authorities to send a team to represent New-York in this important match as well as in the others to be decided.

After the refusal of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to recommend the appropriation of enough money to defray the expenses of a special New-York State team, Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Twelfth Regiment, picked out twelve of the best men he could get and brought them to Sea Girt. The men who ranked fourth, fifth, and sixth at the State match at Creedmoor last Fall could not accompany the team. Besides this, six men were selected. A special effort was made to have Thomas Dolan and James Mahoney, two of the best marksmen of the Twelfth, come with the team, but they were forced to be absent, therefore the good showing of the New-York Guardsmen was commendable. They tied Massachusetts, with a total of 1,051 points, but won second position because of their victory over the Bay State soldiers on the 600-yard range, the rules of the National Rifle Association providing that in case of a tie the scores on the longest range decide the contest. It was a hair-raising finish, however. Donovan made only three in the next to the last round, and things looked blue for the New-Yorks. Laird, however, made a bull's-eye, which counted five, and this practically decided the match.

Although the District of Columbia won second position, that was something which the Twelfth Regiment felt proud of. Three cheers were given for the Capitol City marksmen, but the latter were too busy receiving congratulations to respond. This is the third time that the District of Columbia has won the Hilton trophy—once in 1890 and again in 1893. Brigadier Gen. Ordway of Washington was present when the scores were added, and took part in the celebration. Gen. Wingate said that the shooting of the District of Columbia team was remarkable.

When Massachusetts made the high score of 1,090, in 1887, the day was perfect, while today an erratic wind hindered the marksmen, particularly on the 200-yard range, which they were compelled to fire at in a standing position. Gen. Wingate also said that he thought the victory of the Georgians in the inter-State military match would be an impetus for the other Southern States to send teams North next year.

The scores:

District of Columbia	1,097
New-York	1,051
Massachusetts	1,051
Pennsylvania	1,047
Georgia	1,034
New-Jersey	1,028

Azote's Fast Mile.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 5.—This has been another record breaking day for the Galesburg track, and Azote was the one to lower his own mark of 2:05½, made at Fleetwood a few days ago, and also to go the fastest mile trotted in 1895. Not only this, but it is the fastest mile ever trotted by a gelding. It was Galesburg day, and every business house closed up and the people turned out by the thousands to witness the events on the card. The races were all of the most interesting character, but it was the attempt of Azote to beat his record that the people went to see.

A strong wind blew up the stretch during the afternoon. After two attempts made to get the word, Azote was sent away. To the quarter he and a runner flew in 0:29¾, and around to the half they went in 1:01½. With the runner close to him Azote passed the three-quarters pole in 1:34. The clip was a fast one, but McDowell urged his horse a little, and he responded with that determination so well known to him. Down the stretch he came like a bird, and passed under the wire in 2:04¾, the fastest mile trotted by any horse this year.

To-morrow Alix will start to lower her mark of 2:03¾ made over this track last year.

DIVISION RACES BEGIN

Class A Cyclists Make Good Sport at the Buffalo Driving Park.

WERICK WINS A CHAMPIONSHIP

The Tournament Continues To-day with the Prospect of Better Racing—Competition for a Times Banner.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—The Autumn race tournament of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen began at the Driving Park this afternoon. The attendance, for some unaccountable reason, was considerably below what had been confidently expected, but at to-morrow's races it is anticipated that there will be no disappointment in this respect. There are many cyclists here from out of town, and nearly all of the prominent circuit racing men are on hand.

The officials and spectators alike recognized one drawback to-day that militated against the enjoyment of the sport. It was the size of the track, which is a mile in circumference. This made it impossible to see plainly more than the start and finish in most of the events.

The Class A contests were by far the best of the programme. The competition for The New-York Times's banner, which goes to the club having the largest number of Class A winners during the tournament, served to enliven the sport considerably.

A feature of the day was the mile race for the title of champion of Erie County, captured by Werick, who ran away from his field, and won by fifty yards, unpaced all the way, in 2:23 1-5.

To-morrow's programme was robbed of much of its interest by the unjust disqualification of Cooper, Coulter, and Brown, in the mile open, Class B, by Referee Potter, who placed a time limit on the heats of 2:30, without pacemakers, and decided the men out of the race for doing the distance in 2:32 3-5. This was to have been run best two in three heats, the race of the day being first, the two finals to be run to-morrow. To-day's disqualification by Mr. Potter rules out of the final the three principal stars of the meet, Murphy, Bald, Cabanne, Titus, and others being absent.

Bliss, Rigby, and E. C. Johnson ran a close race in the second heat, which became the final of the first race, and these men will fight for the prizes to-morrow, the first being valued at $250, and others at $125, $75, and $50. The second heat was run in 2:30 2-5, over the time limit, yet it was allowed. The summaries:

One-Mile for Novices.—Final Heat—Frederick P. Nehrbras, Buffalo, won; George N. Crane, Buffalo, second; Harry Knibbs, Buffalo, third; I. C. Beeson, Buffalo, fourth. Time—2:04.

One-Mile, Erie County Championship.—Charles H. Werick, Buffalo, won; John B. McFarland, Buffalo, second; W. F. Buse, Buffalo, third; F. W. Julier, Buffalo, fourth. Time—2:23 1-5.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Tom Hooper, Detroit, won the first heat and J. P. Bliss, Chicago, the second. Time—2:32 2-5 and 2:30 2-5. The first heat was declared "no race," on account of time limit not being equaled. The race will be finished to-morrow.

One-Mile State Championship—C. H. Werick, Buffalo, won; H. G. Winters, Tonawanda, second; John S. McFarlan, Buffalo, third; F. W. Julier, Buffalo, fourth. Time—3:06 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland, (45 yards,) won; Edward F. Leonert, Buffalo, (170 yards,) second; W. J. Helfert, Utica, (140 yards,) third; B. S. Cleveland, Tonawanda, (260 yards,) fourth. Time—4:34 4-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Class A.—John S. McFarland, Buffalo, (50 yards,) won; W. H. Williamson, Niagara Falls, (160 yards,) second; A. L. Longnecker, Buffalo, (380 yards,) third; L. H. Gardel, Tonawanda, (90 yards,) fourth. Time—12:16 2-5.

The officials of the day were as follows: Referee—Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen. Judges—W. E. Underhill, Vice Consul State Division, Schenectady; Dr. G. E. Blackham, Executive Committee, State Division, Dunkirk; A. D. Walt, Racing Board, State Division, Cohoes; Frank E. Martin, President Ramblers' Bicycle Club, Buffalo; John E. Wesley, President Press Cycle Club, Buffalo; Dr. H. Werrick, President Parkside Wheeling Club, Buffalo; Stuart Kelley, President Buffalo Association League of American Wheelmen, Buffalo. Timers—J. H. Isham, C. Lee Abell, W. U. Watson, T. Cary Welch, E. A. Eisle. Scorers—F. E. Klipfel; Thad Gardner, Frank Cullen, G. H. Hunt, John F. Diehl, E. J. Rose. Clerk of Course—Walter W. Wilson. Starter—W. C. Mason. Handicapper—A. G. Batchelder, official handicapper, League of American Wheelmen, New-York. Announcer—Walter S. Jenkins. Umpires—C. L. W. Reister, M. H. Brunner, William Morehouse, Augustus Buse, F. F. Rick, Herman Christ, Anthony McCarthy.

GIDEON'S LATEST LIST.

Erring Wheelmen Punished by Suspension from League Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The bulletin of the Racing Board this week, as issued by Chairman Gideon, contains the following items of general interest to wheelmen:

Suspensions.—Frank Robbins, Middletown, Ohio, for ninety days from Aug. 26 for competing in a race to which he was ineligible; Richard White, Loveland, Ohio, thirty days from Aug. 26 for false entry in novice class; William Rice, Frank Rushworth, Charles Hale, and Charles Firman, thirty days from Aug. 17 for competing in an unsanctioned race; C. E. Breed, Monmouth, Ill., until Jan. 1, 1896, for false entry at Galesburg, Ill.; W. R. Brown, Deasonville, Miss., for sixty days from Aug. 27 for falseen try at for sixty days from Aug. 27, for false entry at for ninety days from Aug. 1 for competing on Sunday in unsanctioned races; "Dan" E. Myers, Leslie Gling, and Edward F. Feist of Fort Scott, Kan., and H. Kamerzel of Pittsburg, Kan., for thirty days from Aug. 26 for competing in unsanctioned races.

C. Jermane, A. Reiderer, L. Camfield, B. Camfield, Earl King, and Ora Taylor, Holton, Kan., for sixty days from Aug. 2, for competing in races not handicapped by official handicapper. H. E. Caldwell, Manchester, N. H., by vote of board, is suspended from all track racing for the year from Aug. 30; cause, false entry at Battle Creek and Tecumseh, Mich. Linn Wimmer, H. Hammer, H. Shuttle, C. S. Batchelder, C. Albert, K. Stahl, and H. Clark of Warrensburg, Ill.; A. J. Rants, Ridge Farm, Ill.; G. Nicolet, Champaign, Ill.; Fred Stevenson, Carthage, Ill., and Charles Bidwell, Plymouth, Ill., are suspended for thirty days from Aug. 29; unsanctioned races.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of St. Louis, Mo., having relinquished the title of the National circuit, that date has been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa.

By vote of the board, "merchandise orders" are excluded as prizes, and cannot hereafer be allowed in amateur events.

The two-thirds-of-a-mile competition, Class A, (unpaced,) record made by F. A. Macfarland, San José, Cal., has been accepted by the board. The time was 1:25 1-5.

The suspension placed upon T. B. Buzzard, Philadelphia, has been removed, as he has settled with the club protesting.

George W. Knox and Walter Van Vleck of Jamestown, N. Y., are suspended for thirty days from Aug. 30, for false entry at Indiana, Penn.

Transferred to Class B—W. B. Gray, Ogden, Utah, under Clause G; W. B. Sherer, Manchester, N. H., under Clause G; J. Boyd Downing, Kansas City, Mo., under Clause D; F. E. Hoskins, E. J. Winslow, Albert Webb, Webb City, Mo., under Clause B; W. H. Roland, Providence, R. I., under Clause F; F. P. Lee and E. J. Lee, St. Joseph, Mo., under Clauses G and D; William B. Birdsall, Syracuse, N. Y., under Clause G.

The following have been declared professionals: Frank Devells, Covington, Ky., under Clause A; Benjamin H. Barnes, Healdsburg, Col., under Clause A; J. I. Dresser, Paso Robles, Col., under Clause A; C. A. Smith, Paso Robles, Col., under Clause A; F. J. McDonough, Brooklyn, N. Y., under Clause A; G. F. Conly, Boston, Mass., under Clause A; R. J. Henry, Pitford, N. Y., under Clause A; George I. Kramer, Watseka, Ill., under Clause A.

Sanctions for race meets have been granted as follows:

Sept. 11—Watertown Cyclers, Watertown, N. Y.
Sept. 11—Crawford County Agricultural Society, Conneautville, Penn.
Sept. 24—Dryden Agricultural Society, Dryden, N. Y.
Sept. 14—Young Men's Christian Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sept. 19—Wayne County Agricultural Society, Lyons, N. Y.
Sept. 9.—St. Joseph Fair Association, St. Joseph, Mo.
Oct. 12—St. Louis Fair Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 17—Liberty Wheelmen, Liberty, Mo.
Sept. 11, 12—Wamego Wheel Club, Wamego, Kan.
Sept. 13—Monett Fair Association, Monett, Mo.
Sept. 26, 27, 28—Pittsburg Wheelmen, Pittsburg, Kan.
Sept. 20—Maple City Wheelmen, Honesdale, Penn.
Sept. 7—Meadville Cycle Club, Exposition Park, Conneaut Lake, Penn.
Sept. 25—Afton D. P. and A. Association, Afton, N. Y.
Sept. 12—Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Sept. 10—A. W. McMillen, Carnegie, Penn.
Sept. 21—Fort Collins Wheel and Athletic Club, Fort Collins, Col.
Sept. 9—O. S. Bunnell, Tioga, Philadelphia.
Sept. 11, 12—Camden Industrial Association, Camden, N. Y.
Sept. 14—Bay Shore Cycle Club, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.
Sept. 28—Flushing Driving Track, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Sept. 25—Otsego County Agricultural Society, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Oct. 2—Silver Lake A. and M. Association, Perry, N. Y.
Sept. 17—Genesee Agricultural Society, Batavia, N. Y.
Sept. 7—Coronado Track Association, San Diego, Cal.
Sept. 7—Cream City Cycling Club, Ferndale, Cal.
Sept. 18—Orange County Wheelmen, Santa Ana, Cal.
Sept. 11, 12, 13—Plattsburg Cycle Club, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Sept. 7—Pittsburg Athletic Club, Pittsburg, Penn.
Sept. 11—Van Cortland Wheelmen, Peekskill, N. Y.
Sept. 19—Referee Wheelmen, Young Men's Christian Association Grounds, Philadelphia.
Sept. 6—Macon Agricultural Society, Decatur, Ill.
Sept. 19, 20—Jerseyville Cycling Club, Jerseyville, Ill.
Sept. 6—Great District Fair Association, Stevens's Point, Wis.
Oct. 5—M. O. Daxon, Omaha, Neb.
Sept. 27—Washtenaw County Fair Association, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sept. 6—Bureau County Fair Association, Princeton, Ill.
Sept. 9—Minnesota State Agricultural Society, Hamline, Minn.
Sept. 10, 11—B. T. Higgins, Oskosh, Wis.
Sept. 6—Omaha Speed and Fair Association, Omaha, Neb.
Sept. 6—Iowa County Agricultural Society, Marengo, Iowa.
Sept. 20, 21—Marengo Bicycle Club, Marengo, Iowa.
Sept. 18—Muskegon County Fair Association, Muskegon, Mich.
Sept. 10, 11—Cresco Cycle Club, Cresco, Iowa.
Sept. 27—Kewanee Wheelmen's Association, Kewanee, Ill.
Sept. 11—Kankakee County Fair, Kankakee, Ill.
Sept. 26 and 27—Montgomery Wheelmen, Montgomery, Ala.
Sept. 18—H. E. Sharrer, Delphi, Ind.
Sept. 24—George E. Shaw, Woodstock, Conn.
Sept. 14—Wayside Park Club, South Farmington, Mass.
Sept. 17—George A. Place, Concord, N. H.
Sept. 14—Samuel F. Goodwin, Amesbury, Mass.
Oct. 2, 3, and 4—Brockton Agricultural Society, Brockton, Mass.
Sept. 19—Annual fair, Northeast, Penn.
Sept. 20—Homestead Cyclers, Homestead, Penn.
Sept. 25 and 26—Wyoming County Agricultural Society, Warsaw N. Y.
Sept. 12—Binghamton Industrial Exposition, Binghamton, N. Y.

Shabel Begins a Long Ride.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Ferdinand Shabel, the long-distance French champion, commenced his 1,000-mile bicycle journey against time on the Island track. He is in perfect condition, and expects to ride the first twenty-four hours without dismounting. He started off at a twenty-mile-per-hour clip, paced by a tandem. Shabel feels confident he will lower Gimm's record of 452 miles for twenty-four hours, and also the forty-eight hour record. He expects to cover 1,000 miles inside of fifty-three hours, including all stops. H. A. Seavey of Waltham, Mass., and A. E. Weinig of Buffalo were expected to compete, but the former has gone home and the latter has not yet put in an appearance.

Yates's Fine Mileage Record.

The mileage contest of the cyclists of the New-York Athletic Club has ended in favor of John B. Yates, who covered 10,026 miles. This is nearly twice as many miles as his nearest competitor rode. The club record for the season stands as follows: John B. Yates, 10,026 miles; J. Spring, Jr., 5,873; C. L. Jones, 4,775; C. Weinacht, 3,404; Frank C. Elgar, 2,316; J. J. Campion, Jr., 2,152; Douglas Henry, 3,138; N. E. Gouldy, 3,624; Wesley F. Smith, 2,534; Hanson, 3,102; J. W. Cartes, 3,084; J. E. Domschke, Jr., 2,259; Dr. G. G. Van Schaick, 3,078; N. G. Bates, 2,982.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Harlem Wheelmen hope to have their largest club run of the season on Sunday. Ridgewood, N. J., will be the destination of the party.

—O. B. Hackenberger, who is scarcely twenty-one years old, and lives in Denver, Col., is hailed as a cycling marvel. The lad has only been riding for the last three weeks, and using rented wheels at that, never having owned one himself. He, nevertheless, won the twenty-five-mile road race at Denver on Labor Day with comparative ease, establishing a new world's record of 1:04:47. Arrangements are being made to have Hackenberger try to beat the American record for one hour on a track, which is 26 miles 1,187 yards.

—"Sammy" Brock's injury, received at the Minneola meet on Wednesday, was not so serious as at first supposed. It is now thought that he will be able to do himself justice in the mile race for the championship of Long Island at Flushing to-morrow. Brock's accident was due to a careless trainer, who, in attempting to throw water over him in a race, let the pitcher slip from his grasp, striking the young Brooklyn crack squarely on the head. The blow knocked the rider senseless, cut a gash in his head, and a broken bit of the receptacle struck his knee and caused another wound. It seems miraculous that the injury was not of a serious nature.

—Robert Searle had to give up his "Chicago to New-York" record ride a few miles this side of Erie, Penn., yesterday. He found the roads almost impassable, made so by heavy rains. His arrival at Erie was registered at 3:25 A. M., which made him nearly a day ahead of the best previous record. Searle returned to Chicago at once. In the near future he will make another attempt to break the record. George W. Wolfe, the holder of the record, raced with Searle as far as Hammond, Ind., where he met with an accident and was forced to retire. Wolfe claims that he was fifteen minutes ahead of Searle when his wheel broke.

—In the party which enjoyed the moonlight run of the Huntington (L. I.) Bicycle Club to Oyster Bay on Wednesday evening were the following: The Misses Florence White, Ray White, Julia A. Conklin, Jennie Lee Jarvis, Grace Jarvis, Gertrude Burgers, Ella Price, Susie Sammis, Nettie Conklin, Nettie Pearsall, and Mrs. Dr. Fowler, and Messrs. Russell Fowler, Walter Lindsay, Gilbert F. Caine, Arthur C. Conklin, R. V. Putnam, H. R. Fleet, Frederick Long, Philip Pearsall, James Conklin, Addison Sammis, Percy Jarvis, Stanley Jarvis, Harrison Nye, and Laurence Gildersleeve.

—About 200 wheelmen are expected to take part in the century run of the Mohicans of Newark on Sunday. "Al" Hargan will captain the party, while John McCollough and Joseph Perkins will act as pacemakers. The party will start at 8 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, going through Belleville, Soho, Orange, Millburn, Chatham, Madison, Morristown, and Succasunna on their way. They will ride about ten miles an hour, with a stop of fifteen minutes every ten miles or so. They expect to return at 6 P. M.

—A cycle sharp has this to say of the young Detroit flier who has been riding well at the circuit meets: "'Tommy' Cooper is a regular cyclone when he reaches the stretch. He does a double jump that fools them all. When they enter the stretch he loosens out and gets the others going, and when within several hundred feet of the tape, he invariably takes a fifty-foot spurt that gives him a lead of three lengths, and there are few that can catch him after that."

—On the evening of Sept. 18 the Essex County Wheelmen of Newark will have a lantern parade for which very elaborate preparations have been made. The paraders will assemble at Lincoln Park at nightfall, where an inspection will be held and the medals for the most handsomely and most comically decorated wheels awarded. Then the procession will move through the principal streets to Seifert's Park, where a garden party will be held.

—Chairman Gideon has removed the suspension against Titus, Cabanne, and Murphy, placed on them for alleged "crooked" work at the St. Louis race meet, pending the investigation. This act of the Racing Board gathered makes it possible for the trio to compete at the great tournament at Springfield on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week.

—A meeting of the property owners favoring the paving of Leonard Street, Brooklyn, with asphalt, was held in Association Hall, 754 Grand Street, last evening. The plan is a popular one, and with the assistance of the wheelmen and the Good Roads Association will very likely be carried out as soon as possible.

—It was stated on excellent authority yesterday that Jacquelin and Piette, the two French cracks, with whom the Springfield Bicycle Club had contracted to race in the professional events at their coming meet, had decided at the last minute not to come to this country this season.

—"Little Teddy" Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen of this city won a mile race at Elkland, Penn., on Wednesday, and afterward gave a mile exhibition, paced by a tandem, in 2:02 2-5. The first half was covered in 1:01.

—Capt. Heath of the Colonial Cycle Club announces the following Sunday runs for members: Sept. 8, to Yonkers; Sept. 15, to Freeport; Sept. 22, to Orange; Sept. 29, to New-Rochelle.

—Sanger, the Milwaukee flier, weighs 196 pounds in his racing suit, and is 5 feet 11 inches in height.

—A meeting of the Liberty Wheelmen will be held this evening in the Gates Avenue clubhouse.

FISCHER AND NEEL.

They Play a Close Tennis Game at Buffalo Tourney.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—By far the best tennis ever seen in this part of the country was witnessed to-day at the courts of the Buffalo Tennis Club. Carr Neel, the Western champion, and Edward P. Fischer, the erratic New-York expert, were pitted against each other. Both had had easy work in the preliminary matches, and the meeting was keehly enjoyed by the large attendance of Buffalo society folks.

Neel beat Fischer easily at Niagara, and in the first set to-day it looked as if he would repeat the performance, but with the beginning of the second set Fischer played tennis that was marvelous. For two sets he kept the pace up, and during them Neel was only able to get one game. Fischer passed Neel, who always ran upon his service, in some games four times in succession, and when Neel tried back court play he was even less successful, as Fischer's terrific drive kept Neel entirely on the defensive, and every lob was killed. In the fourth set Fischer had 40—15 twice on the advantage game, but Neel's pluck pulled the game out each time, and he won the set after the twenty-eight games had been played.

Neel at once assumed a commanding lead in the next set, but Fischer braced up, and with the score 5 all it was decided, because of darkness, to discontinue playing for the day and play off the fifth set from the beginning tomorrow morning. The final doubles were started, but were left unfinished.

The scores:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Carr B. Neel vs. Edwin F. Fischer, 6—2, 1—6, 0—6, 15—13, 5—5, (unfinished.)

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—Carr B. Neel and E. P. Fischer vs. A. M. Pope and A. Howes, 5—0, (unfinished.)

TENNIS AT SOUTH ORANGE.

Ward Wins a Game by Careful Lobbing and Steady Play.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 5.—A large number of matches were decided in the South Orange Field Club's tennis tournament this afternoon, but it is evident that the contest cannot be finished before Saturday. Carter was beaten in straight sets before little "Hokey" Ward, who lobbed with exasperating coolness and steadiness, practically forcing the ex-Princeton man to beat himself.

The feature of the doubles was the excellent stand made against the Miles brothers by Riley and Sargent, who returned their opponents' smashes and took the first set after a desperate contest of eighteen games. The last set was also very close. The consolation seems to be between John Hobart and J. D. Forbes, the young Morristown player. The results:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—E. M. Sargeant beat E. Stratton, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Holcombe Ward beat S. T. Carter, Jr., 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Clifford A. Gould and Frank T. Miles beat W. Vanderkieft and Edward Lyman, 6—4, 6—4; R. M. Miles, Jr., and George H. Miles beat W. Ryder and Carl F. Walz, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round—Holcombe Ward and Stanley Ward beat John F. Hobart and H. Howard, 6—2, 7—5; R. M. Miles, Jr., and George H. Miles, beat J. W. Riley and E. M. Sargeant, 8—10, 6—1, 7—5; Clifford A. Gould and Frank T. Miles beat H. W. Hague and F. B. Hague, 6—3, 7—7, (unfinished.)

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—Th

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added.
Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Fremont and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Clases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.—Boarding and day school for girls.
176 West 75th St., N. Y.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 86th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes
for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21 st, 35 West 90th St.

The Simmons School for Girls,
1,010 Madison Av., reopens Sept. 26.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14.
For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. MYGATT, Head-Master.
241-243 West SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.
376 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2.
46th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Columbia Grammar School,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.
Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., } Principals.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., }

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-105 WEST 82D ST.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.
Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

MISS KETCHUM'S Classes for Young Boys, **331 Madison Avenue,** Reopens Oct. 10, 1895. Miss Ketchum will be at the classrooms after Sept. 15 between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Primary Department.
Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Wiener Institute,
1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST.
Boarding and Day School for boys.
The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City—Both Sexes.

School for the New Education
founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 669 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners.
M. P. E. GROSZMANN,
Pd. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Grand Conservatory of Music
of the University of the State of New-York.
22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted.
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President,
170 West 23d St.

Attention—The Franck College
of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23. 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.
NO. 386 W. 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

School of Social Economics.
Reopens Sept. 16. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examinations, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Temple Grove Seminary,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Eastman Business College,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and
The New-York Business College
PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President,
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

Norwalk Military Institute.
Illustrated circular sent on request.
F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

Media Academy for Boys, Media, Penn. 21st year. Classical, Scientific, English, and Commercial Courses. Careful preparation for leading Colleges. Excellent table and all home comforts. Location unsurpassed. Send for circular.
CHAS. W. STUART, Prin.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
AURORA, N. Y.
A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Once an Athlete, Now Paralyzed.
From The Portland Oregonian.
Joe Petty, once a man of considerable reputation as an athlete, and a character in Portland, is now in Astoria, a total wreck, subsisting on the charity of friends. He has been paralyzed, and is scarcely able to speak or move hand or foot, and will hardly live beyond a few months. Years ago, when in his prime, Petty could walk a mile on his hands and think nothing of the performance.

His Unfortunate Lisp.
From Harper's Round Table.
Poor Jimmie lisped, and his teacher entirely misunderstood his meaning when he said, in answer to her command to conjugate the verb sink, "think, thank, thinking, thunk."

Making It Pleasant for the Visitor.
From The Detroit Free Press.
Awful Child—Mamma said you were pretty old.
Visitor—Well?
Awful Child—You're old, but not pretty.

Law Schools.

Law, Medical Dental, and Veterinary
Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 19 East 42d Street.

University Law School, Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Professor I. F. RUSSELL,
126 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Teachers.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Ladies; superior teacher of piano and organ for first-class school; Latin and sciences, Episcopalian; Latin, sciences, and Greek, Episcopalian; vocal music; English, French, and music for families. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New-York.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL
YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's new and superb steamship
YORKTOWN,
3,000 TONS, 3,200 HORSE POWER,
built of steel, furnished and equipped in the most approved manner, will accompany the yachts in the race for the
America's Cup, Sept. 7, 10, and 12,
as at present appointed, starting from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., New-York, at 9 A. M. sharp.
Sale of Tickets limited to 600, being one-fifth of the number of passengers allowed under the inspector's rules.
Tickets, $5 each, for sale at company's office on the pier.
OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
PIER 26 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

The International Yacht Races.
THE STEAMER
MONMOUTH,
of the Sandy Hook Route,
will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 8, N. R., at 9:00 A. M. The speed of the steamer is an assurance that it will be in at the finish.
FARE, $5.00 FOR THE FIRST DAY.
Number limited to 750.
FOR EACH SUCCEEDING DAY, $3.00.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street; at ticket office, Pier 8, N. R.; on the steamer Monmouth, and at Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, room 713.

TAKE THE FASTEST.
There won't be much fun in following the races in some slow-going old tub that cannot keep up.
The Ocean-Going Steamer,
JANE MOSELEY
of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.,
will be right on the heels of the yachts.
REGISTERED TO CARRY 1,400 PASSENGERS.
SALE OF TICKETS LIMITED TO 600.
Trip tickets, $2; subscription, all races, $5.
Will leave 129th St. N. R., 9 A. M.
Canal St. N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Pier 2, Battery Place, 10 A. M.
Staterooms and tickets for sale on board and at the principal hotels.
Refreshments and Music.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.
In place of Oilvette, Norwich Line steamer
CITY OF LOWELL,
The "Greyhound of the Sound," steel hull, twin screw,
3,000 tons,
THE FASTEST, MOST LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER OF HER SIZE AFLOAT,
reaching the lightship, point of starting, with favorable tide, in one hour, and following the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 40 N. R., foot of Desbrosses Street, Sept. 7, 10, 12, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, positively carrying but 800 passengers; allowed by law, 2,200.
Music provided. Meals and refreshments same price as charged on Norwich Line boats.
Tickets, $5 Each. Tickets and Staterooms on sale at Tyson & Co.'s news stands, leading hotels; Plant Lines, 261 Broadway; Thos. Cook & Sons, 262 and 1,323 Broadway; Astor House, Rullman's, 111 Broadway; McBride's news stand, Arcade, 71 Broadway; Norwich Line, Pier 40 N. R.; 353 Broadway; Marine Journal, 24 State St.
CAPT. S. SAMUELS, }
CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, } Managers.
of Marine Journal. }

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The magnificent Twin-Screw Steel Steamer
RICHARD PECK,
the "flyer of Long Island Sound," will accompany the yachts in the races for the America's Cup. Tickets, $3.00 each. Passengers limited to one-third capacity. Music by Ninth Regiment Band. First-class restaurant. Staterooms and tickets for sale at office of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, Pier 35 East River. Particulars as to dates and time of leaving will appear later.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The Mammoth and Speedy 3-Deck Steamers
GRAND REPUBLIC AND GEN. SLOCUM.
FARE, $2.00.
First Race Day, SATURDAY, Sept. 7th.
These commodious steamers will accompany the yachts over the entire course on each race day, carrying only one-half their licensed capacity.
Leave West 22d St., 8:30 A. M. and 9:00 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:15 A. M.; Brooklyn, Bridge Dock, 9:30 A. M.
Tickets on sale hotel news stands and at piers.

NIAGARA FALLS
VIA ERIE LINES,
STARTING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.
$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.
Trains leave 22d St. 8:35 A. M., 6:55 and 8:40 P. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:00 and 8:45 P. M. Tickets good for return on any train leaving Niagara Falls or Buffalo on or before Monday, September 9, 1895. On sale at all Erie offices.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.
DEFENDER vs. VALKYRIE III.
The Palace Steamer Bay Queen will accompany the yachts Sept. 7th and following Race Days. Leave foot of 20th St., N. R., 8:30; Pier 6, foot of Rector, 9:30. Refreshments aboard.
Tickets, $1, for sale at all the leading hotels.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge,
Terminus, 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.
Leave Foot Whitehall St.,
Via Bay Ridge.
Daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 45 cents.

CONEY ISLAND,
Culver Route, Round Trip, 25 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave foot 34th st., E. R., daily, except Sundays, 6:30, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 1:20, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
DEFENDER AND VALKYRIE III.
The Sea-Going Steamship
HUDSON
will leave Pier 9 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will accompany the yachts on each day of the races. A limited number of tickets at $5.00 each, including lunch by Maresi. Apply to
E. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Agent,
Pier 9 North River, foot Rector St.
Tickets for sale at Astor House telegraph office; McBride's Arcade news stand, 71 Broadway; Tyson & Co.'s news stands, Windsor Hotel, 5th Av. Hotel, Gilsey House, and other leading hotels, and Imperial Hotel cigar stand.

DEFENDER.	VALKYRIE.
1895	
Yacht Races.	
7—10—12 SEPT.	

And all extra races.
No crowding of yachts or boats.
Limited to half of capacity. Run by owner.
Steamers

J. Sylvester.	J. S. Warden.
N. River Landing.	E. River Landing
West 129th St..8:30 A.M.	East 130th St..8:15 A.M.
West 34th St..9:00 A.M.	East 91st St..8:30 A.M.
West 13th St..9:15 A.M.	East 31st St...8:45 A.M.
Whitehall St., Staten Island Ferry.9:30 A.M.	Foot Wall St..9:00 A.M. Pier 6 N. R..9:15 A.M.

Tickets, each trip, $2.00.
Subscription sale for full races, $5.
Refreshments on board.

For the Yacht Races.
THE STEAMER MOUNT HOPE
(of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat Co.) will leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., (Fall River Line wharf,) at 9:30 A. M. every race day. The Mount Hope is a very fast and first-class ocean-going boat. She has three decks, the upper one an open promenade, and is peculiarly adapted to outside yacht race service.
FARE, $2.00. Special rates for parties of fifteen and over on application at Pier 18. Tickets now on sale at the wharf; also 3 Park Place; 113, 172, 261, 415, 852, 957, 1,225, and 1,323 Broadway; Astor House, Hoffman House, and Imperial Hotel. Sale positively limited to less than one-half allowed capacity of steamer. FINE ORCHESTRA AND FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS. Private sitting rooms.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.05, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

"AN AUTUMN OUTING."
Central Railroad of New-Jersey's
EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,
In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.
A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The Iron Steamer SIRIUS, under charter to
7th Regiment Veteran Club,
will leave Iron Steamboat Co.'s Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M. Tickets (limited) good for first, second, and third races, $5. Single tickets, $2. May be had at Samuel Budd's, 1,101 Broadway; Miller's ticket office, Equitable Life Building, and at the Club, 751 Fifth Avenue.
Music under direction of Bandmaster Rogers, Seventh Regiment. Restaurant in charge of Adolph Nelson, New-York Hotel and Restaurant Co.

Hotels.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,
WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

Hotel Empire,
(FIRE-PROOF,)
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 63D ST., WEST.
Do not locate for the Winter before examining this hotel. Accommodations better and rates lower than you can find anywhere. American and European plans. Cuisine and service first class. Single rooms, with or without bath. WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Mgr.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.)
Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure—general comfort—thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled.
Desirable suites for families.
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM,
52d ST. AND 5th AV.
The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

SELECT PATRONAGE.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Furniture Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

11TH ST, 36 EAST.—Handsome, large, sunny room, with connecting room; excellent table; reasonable.

47th STREET, 16 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite, or single; superior table; parlor dining room. References.

150 EAST 37th ST.—Handsome rooms; newly furnished; excellent table; references exchanged.

82d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

Furnished Rooms.

42d ST., 217 WEST.—Handsome furnished rooms; large closets; running water; home comforts.

62 WEST 46th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, if desired, in small family; everything first-class.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.
CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and the other as waitress or parlormaid; first-class reference. 408 West 42d St., Delany's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. 235 East 88th St.; ring Cook's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with children; best city reference. 906 8th Av., Esler's bell; no cards.

Cooks.
COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK, LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, CHAMBERmaid.—By two girls, together, as cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; best city references. 169 East 33d St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By an American Protestant; excellent cook and do coarse washing; reliable and competent; best reference. Lordan, 142 East 84th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; would like to go into country to cook and wash for private family; good reference; no cards. 343 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; a good home preferable to large salary; good reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as very good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best city references. 151 West 25th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and laundress or housecleaning by day; best city references. M. C., 207 East 80th St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; first-class references last and present employer. Miss E. Rielly, 317 East 46th St.

COOK.—By a good reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant woman as good cook and to do coarse washing; good city reference. 333 West 40th St., top floor.

COOK.—By an excellent woman as first-class cook; Protestant; all kinds of desserts and creams; a first-class baker. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; three years' city references; last employer can be seen. 228 West End Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By a young and willing cook; apartment preferred; city reference. 35 Columbus Av.; Roley's bell.

COOK.—By a thorough, reliable cook in soups, meats, and desserts; excellent baker; city reference. 110 West 30th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; city references. 751 6th Av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as second cook in private family. 318 East 33d St., three flights.

Dressmakers.
DRESSMAKER.—French; cut and fit guaranteed; wishes more engagements in private families; $2, $2.50 a day; supplies imported; models children's costumes, capes, tailor-made suits and jacquettes. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.
NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant to take entire charge of children; testimonials. 75 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.
HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady as working housekeeper; city or country. 396 8th Av.; ring twice.

Lady's Maids.
LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references; English Protestant. H. A., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French competent person; good dressmaker, hairdresser; speaks English and German; good traveler; best city references. E. B., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne lady's maid; seamstress, dressmaker, good packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Maid, 162 West 32d St.

Laundresses.
LAUNDRESS.—By young girl to do laundry work; good reference. 334 West 47th St., Keegan's bell.

Nurses.
NURSE.—By a competent American woman to attend invalid lady; sewing, or light housework; references. Protestant, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.
PARLORMAID.—By a colored woman as parlormaid or cook for a clubhouse. A. Johnson, 244 West 4th St., basement.

Seamstresses.
SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By a very competent seamstress and thorough housemaid; capable, willing; city reference. 1,839 3d Av.

Waitresses.
WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in small private family; understands wines and salads, care of silver; first-class references. K. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; take charge of dining room, and can fill butler's place; best city reference. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced waitress; country preferred; best references; wages, $25. 106 East 58th St.

Washing.
WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; has done laundry work in a private family; wishes washing of two gentlemen at her home. K. Bell, 206 East 41st St.

Miscellaneous.
HOUSECLEANING.—By married woman to go out housecleaning and mending. 243 East 59th St.

MANICURE.—Wishes a few customers at her parlors, or outside. Miss Bryant, 105 East 26th St., parlor floor.

SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED OR REPAIRED at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.
BUTLER—COOK.—By a first-class Swedish couple in a private family or clubhouse; city or country; both thoroughly competent in performing their duties; can do marketing and take full charge; best city reference. C. L., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, (Swedes;) both efficient servants in their respective duties; faithful and trustworthy; wife can take full charge of kitchen, husband the entire charge of dining room floor; long city reference. A. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a competent French couple; man first-class butler; wife first-class cook; understand their business thoroughly; French and American cooking; best city references. 149 West 30th St. Jules.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; best city references from first-class New-York families; not afraid of hard work; moderate wages. Jules, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; wages not under $50; good English and American references; age, 31; active and smart appearance. G. D., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed; Swiss; speaks several languages; thoroughly competent and trustworthy with his duties; best references. William, Box 263 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By a young English couple; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; best city references. 220 East 82d St.; O'Brien's bell.

BUTLER.—English; 27; good table decorator; best salads; willing to do general indoor work; highly recommended. Experience, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, single-handed or as second man; thoroughly competent; good references, A. B., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; honest, sober, willing, obliging; city or country; good city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; last employer will recommend. J., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; good references. B. P., care of Whitehouse, 308 West 20th St.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
KERKER'S ORCHESTRA (50)..3:30, 7.10
RICE'S BURLESQUERS, "1492".9 P. M.
RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL..3:30 and 9:00
GREAT BICYCLE TRACK.....open all day
LAST PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, OF
PAIN'S JAPAN, CHINA, AND FIREWORKS.
No performance to-night.

PALMER'S	EVENINGS AT	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	8:15.	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	Enormous Success.	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S		DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	FLEUR-DE-LIS	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	FLEUR-DE-LIS	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	FLEUR-DE-LIS	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	Goodwin & Furst's	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	Opera.	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	Mat

ALDERMEN ON A LARK

With Mayor Strong and Other Guests They Picnic on Staten Island.

SAILED UNDER THEIR OWN FLAG

Burlesque Sports Part of a Day of Great Enjoyment—Alderman Ware a Leader in Athletics.

It is a new fad that the Aldermen of the City of New-York should have an outing. They had it yesterday. It was a remarkable affair. It served to show that the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York were together.

The Aldermen had with great carefulness prepared their outing. It has been the work of months. The Laura M. Starin had been chartered for the purpose of conducting the legislative body of the City and County of New-York to its destination. The Starin fulfilled its duty to the full complement. The story came afterward.

The Aldermen left New-York in great state. The Laura M. Starin loitered at its dock, which, by the way, was Pier A, known otherwise as the Dock Department's pier, for an hour, to give ample opportunity to William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York, to get aboard. Mayor Strong lives during the Summer months at Elberon, and the arrival of his boat was the item par excellence with all the Aldermen. The Mayor got aboard the Starin at a reasonably early hour, and, while he was occupying himself with the business of walking down the pier, the band disturbed itself with productions of "Hail to the Chief." Under the ordinary rules of the men who run offices, you can play "Hail to the Chief" as long as you like. And "Hail to the Chief" it played yesterday. The band played "Hail to the Chief" for fifteen minutes after Col. Strong hove in sight. The band played "Hail to the Chief" so long that it became a habit with it.

The embarkation of the Mayor marked the beginning of the day's festivities. And the day's festivities were marvelous. In the first place, it was necessary that the Aldermen should break out their new Aldermanic flag. The Aldermanic flag, be it understood, is a marvelous production in red and white and blue that challenges description. The idea of having an Aldermanic flag is new. No other board ever attempted it. And no other board ever will.

There had been a general report that the Aldermen had desired that when the boat conveying the Aldermen to their grand excursion and outing was passing down the bay, the artillery at Governors Island, through its fort at Castle William, should fire an appropriate salute. There had been a contention, so it is alleged, between the Aldermanic Council and the United States Government as to whether Governors Island should have saluted the Aldermen in their progress down the bay. The United States Government, having no resolutions, and no law, that govern the saluting of unknown bodies in Government waters, paid no attention to the request of the Aldermen, and therefore, so far as Castle William was concerned, there was no belching of cannon or opening of guns to speed the Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York on their seafaring expedition.

But this did not detract in any particular from the incidents that led up to the start of the proud Aldermen when they went to sea. After Mayor Strong got aboard the steamer it became necessary that the Aldermanic flag, with its thirty-one stars, should be broken to the wind. It might be added, parenthetically, that the Aldermanic flag was created for the general purposes of this picnic. To break it out was a business of vast importance. Realizing this, Mayor Strong sent it to the hurricane deck on the Laura M. Starin, and proceeded to hoist it under circumstances that should have conformed to the rule laid down by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York. The band was hard at work in the meantime in playing "Hail to Columbia" and "Hail" everything else. It didn't matter very much whom the band did the hailing business with. The great business in hand was the hoisting of the new Aldermanic flag, with its centrepiece, consisting of the arms of the City of New-York, and with its encircling stars, representing the various Assembly districts as they were before the reapportionment.

The raising of the flag was certainly the incident of the trip down the Bay. The Mayor proceeded to raise it himself. He laid hold of the halyards and pulled hard. He pulled and pulled, and the heavy flag, measuring 30 by 20 feet, went up slowly and deliberately. This is a peculiar habit that flags have. The band continued the peculiar local custom of playing anything it saw fit. Bands on such occasions are fitful and uncertain. But a little incident ought not to be lost sight of, as the Laura M. Starin piled down the Bay, all unconcerned as to whether the Federal guns at Governors Island saluted them or not.

The Starin rounded into the Kill Von Kull, and made its landing at Tottenville. All the fun was at Tottenville. The Aldermen, the Commonalty, and the Mayor of the City of New-York, were all there, and there in the most remarkable fashion ever produced. It would be, not only a waste of space, but a waste of time, to tell how the various contending forces lined up on this sunlit field at Tottenville. There were various games. The games were as largely diversified as the politics of the County of New-York.

But most of the games are worth recording. In the first place, it must be understood that a non-partisan government decided all the events. No politics entered into it. Mayor Strong must have brought with him to the field the most remarkable collection of non-partisan decisions that man ever made. The first event on the field was the 100-yard handicap for fat men. This was a good thing. The entries were Aldermen Wund, Murphy, Robinson, Bodell, Goodman, and others. The event was won by Alderman Wund. Alderman Murphy was second.

The great incident of the day, on the field, was the tug of war between the Democrats and Republicans in the Board of Aldermen. This was a most remarkable affair. On the Republican side Wines took the anchor, and on the Tammany side O'Brien took it. The Captains of the teams were Olcott for the Republicans, and Lantry for the Democrats. There were ten men on each side, and they worked just as hard to win this event as though the result of the forthcoming election depended upon it. It remarkable indeed. No local historian will ever do justice to it. The lane in which the antagonists struggled was made up of men. These men represented the various phases of New-York politics. It was regarded as a political matter, was this tug of war.

On the Tammany end T. J. Dunn was the coach. On the Republican end Major Plimley was the coach. The different advocates fanned their men fiercely. It was difficult to keep the spectators apart. They were not kept apart. They were only divided by a line suggested by ordinary necessity. The Tammany men and the Republicans fell upon the rope as though their ultimate political destiny was at stake. On the drop Tammany, with its heavy men, secured two feet of the rope, and then the Tammany stalwarts laid back and kept their two feet. They broke no records. It would be quite inconsistent with the facts if Tammany got something that it was not used to.

The wind-up of this tug-of-war was signalized by Mayor Strong climbing upon a chair and declaring in a loud voice: "I have lived in New-York for many years, and the Democrats have had the pull as long as I can remember. To-day they have won fairly." It was a scene upon which a successful drama might be built. The Mayor waved his hand and said: "The Democrats have won to-day, and won fairly."

All this was done on a chair by the Mayor. It was the incident of the day. Under the trees of Tottenville's park the Mayor held out the right hand of fellowship to Tammany.

There was a large number of other events that were also interesting. They were also astonishing. This was especially so of the three-legged race. Let it be understood that a three-legged race is no easy thing. In the first place, it takes two men to run a three-legged race. Yesterday's three-legged race was unique and remarkable. The contestants were Olcott-Oakley, Ware-Randall, O'Brien-Marshall, Lantry-Campbell, and Noonan-Dwyer. This race was won by O'Brien and Marshall, who came in with a swing that no chorus girl in "The Mikado" could have equalled, and who won the race easily from all the other contestants.

The other races were for the most part won by either the Tammany men or the Platt men. It was rather remarkable that a dispatch was received from Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, saying that his invitation had been received so late that it was impossible for him to accept.

The Democratic triumph in the tug of war found a fitting indorsement in the ball game that was played by the Republicans and Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen. The umpires of this game—and in the umpires lie the story—were Abraham Gruber and Dr. Jackson. It is sufficient for the purposes of this story that the remarkable assertion of Mr. Gruber be recorded. Mr. Gruber umpired the first inning, which, by the way, was controlled by the Republicans, all right. But one run was credited to them.

Tammany then came in to the bat. Gruber was still the umpire. He pleaded that the Democrats get out in time to allow the Republicans to vote at their primaries next Tuesday night. Here are some of the things that Gruber said: "Get all the balls you can to-day. You can't get anything on Sunday."

"Ah! here is Goodman at the bat. He is against me. I run him out." Gruber did so. did so.

While the Tammany side was in, Gruber, acting as an umpire of bases, offered anything if the Tammany men would go on. They wouldn't do so. And finally Mr. Gruber called out: "If the Democratic side will go on, we will give them some sweepers from Col. Waring."

Tammany was so long in that Umpire Gruber called out: "If you want to give us a show at our primaries, which are to be held next week, get out." Mr. Gruber made so many decisions that pleased Mayor Strong that the latter finally hurried out of the field, and said: "I congratulate you, Mr. Gruber. You are a better umpire than I am."

Mr. Gruber looked at the Mayor, and said: "Mr. Mayor, your association in this democratic way with the people wipes out several political mistakes." At this the Mayor winked a starboard eye heartily, and Gruber did the rest.

The clambake was like all other clambakes. It was a clambake. That was all there was to it, except Thomas J. Dunn, the acknowledged wit of Tammany, who, upon being introduced to Mayor Strong, said: "Am sorry you are not with us. I'd like very much to have you a Tipperary man." The Mayor winked his left eye at Mr. Dunn, raised a glass, in which there was water, and said: "Here's to our friends."

The Aldermen came up through the Kil Von Kull last night under the moonlight. There was a weird story going about during the day that a long, low, rakish craft, commanded by one Kidd, had proceeded so far up as the mouth of the Kill Von Kull, and, getting a tip from the pilot that the remarkable collection of politicians was on the island, promptly put to sea.

It is also related that when Thomas Costigan went before the group which the picnickers had arranged for the purpose of getting souvenirs, the photographer refused to go ahead because his first plate showed that the entire group consisted of only one figure, and that figure was Costigan.

This was very good. A better one was started when the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the City of New-York sat down for its picture, and some one shouted: "This is going into the 'Rogues' Gallery," and then a dozen men went back of the stands upon which the picture was being taken.

CHARGED WITH A GRAVE ERROR

An Ambulance Surgeon Accused of Mistaking the Effects of a Fractured Skull for Intoxication.

An unknown man was shaved in Giovanni Curcia's barber's shop, at 4 New Chambers Street, Wednesday afternoon. There is a trap in the floor of the shop through which beer casks are lowered to supply a barroom in the same building.

When the man, who was intoxicated, stepped from the barber's chair, he fell through the trapdoor. He was brought up into the shop in an unconscious condition and placed on chairs. The police were notified and an ambulance call sent out, to which Dr. Richardson responded.

He said the man was simply drunk, and took him to the Oak Street Police Station although, Policeman Cullity says he called the doctor's attention to the fact that the man was bleeding from the ears and had a cut over the eyes.

At the station the man lay unconscious for two hours, when a second ambulance call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, to which Dr. Richardson again responded, and, after examining the unconscious man again, asserted that it was only a case of drunkenness, and went away. Not having rallied, the officer in charge at the police station, after a lapse of three hours more, sent still another call for an ambulance, to which Dr. Kenderson responded.

He, too, said the man was drunk; but, as the man had then been lying unconscious for five hours, the doctor was prevailed upon to take the man to the Hudson Street Hospital, where, Policeman Cullity says, it was found that the man was suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull, and is in a precarious condition.

In the Tombs Police Court Policeman Cullity asked what should be done with the case. Magistrate Crane replied that he would dismiss the charge of disorderly conduct, on which the unknown man was originally arrested.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Scudder—Seelye.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—The marriage of Miss Abigail T. Seelye, daughter of President L. Clark Seelye of Smith College, and Dr. Charles L. Scudder of Boston was celebrated at the college assembly hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Owing to the recent bereavement in the family there was no reception, and the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been.

Miss Harriet C. Seelye, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Dr. Arthur K. Stone of Boston, cousin of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. Walter C. Seelye, Dr. R. H. Seelye of Springfield, Dr. Gardner Scudder of Cambridge, and Dr. Malcolm Storer of Boston. As the marriage party entered the hall Dr. B. C. Blodgett played "Vorspiel," from "Lohengrin," and after the ceremony the choral theme from Beethoven.

The bride was attired in a dress of white peau de soie, trimmed with white chiffon, and she carried a basket of white peas. Dr. Seelye, father of the bride, officiated. The nuptials were performed under a marriage bell of white hydrangeas. The bride is a graduate of Smith College, and the groom of Yale Academy and Sheffield Scientific and Harvard Medical Schools. After a bridal trip the happy couple will make their home on Beacon Street, Boston.

Russell—Patton.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—At noon yesterday Miss Harriet Douw Patton, only daughter of Thomas R. Patton, and Mr. Howard Russell, son of ex-State Senator Henry Russell, were married in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Ecob officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Russell left for a three months' tour of the West. They will visit Chicago, Minneapolis, and, perhaps, Denver, returning to Albany by the 1st of December. Over 800 guests were invited to the wedding, but, owing to the season and so many people being absent from the city, not half that number was present.

Sheriff McWilliams's Suicide.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 5.—While the Board of Supervisors were in session in the Chancery Clerk's office to-day they discovered blood streaming down the wall from the courtroom. They rushed to the Sheriff's office up stairs, and, finding the door locked, broke it down. A revolting sight greeted them. Sheriff Robert A. McWilliams had committed suicide and lay prostrate upon the floor. He had fastened a handcuff to his left hand and locked it to a table. He had also shackled his feet tight together, and then with his own razor cut his throat, severing every vein. He still breathed, and doctors were summoned, but to no purpose. His wife and children prayed over the dying man in the courtroom. The only cause known is mental depression, caused by a physical breakdown.

An Office for Henry S. Davis.

Henry Shackleford Davis was appointed yesterday as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney by Col. Fellows, at a salary of $3,000 a year.

Mr. Davis fills a position made vacant by promotions of other members of Col. Fellows's staff.

The new Deputy Assistant District Attorney is a young lawyer, who has had an office at 208 Broadway. He is the son of a clergyman who is said to be a personal friend of President Cleveland.

He was recommended for the place by ex-Gov. Flower, Postmaster Dayton, Superintendent of Insurance Pierce, and others.

A Will of Unusual Form.

William Gayer Dominick, senior member of the brokerage firm of Dominick & Dickerman, who died last Saturday at his Summer residence, at Quogue, L. I., left his property in such a shape that no lawsuits can possibly grow out of it.

His will, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, declares that his entire estate is to go to his wife and four children, to be distributed just as if he had died intestate. He names his wife and George F. and Bayard Dominick as executors.

The value of his estate is not given.

DUTY OWED BY CITIZENS

Theodore Roosevelt Makes an Address at the Tee-To-Tum Club.

EXCISE LAWS MUST BE ENFORCED

The Police Board Will Not Recede from Its Position—Can Be No Connivance with Lawbreakers.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police Comissioners, made an address last night before a large audience in the gymnasium of the Tee-To-Tum Club at 344 East Twenty-third Street. In the audience were many women. The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee of Calvary Episcopal Church presided, and among others present were the Rev. Father Doyle, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union; the Rev. G. H. McGrew, and John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities.

When Mr. Roosevelt entered the room he was received with loud applause. The Rev. Dr. Satterlee, in introducing him to the audience, said that the meeting was absolutely non-political, but was composed chiefly of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward who believed in the majesty of the law and were in sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt as law-abiding citizens. It had been said that in this city it was utterly impossible to enforce the law against the opening of saloons on Sunday, and yet it had been demonstrated in the hot months of the last Summer that the law could be enforced.

Dr. Satterlee read a letter from Excise Commissioner Woodman, in which he wrote that he was utterly opposed to a repeal or modification of the present law, and he believed that, if the question of Sunday opening of saloons was submitted to the people, it would be overwhelmingly defeated.

The subject of Mr. Roosevelt's address was "The Duty of Law-Abiding Citizens." He said:

"The members of the Police Board consider themselves your stewards, and it is fitting that we should render you an accounting of our stewardship. We are not afraid of the verdict, if the truth is made clear to you. All we ask is a fair field and no favor. I am a good party man, but higher than party comes country. It is a pleasure to stand shoulder to shoulder, Democrat and Republican, Catholic and Protestant, on the issue of honesty in the performance of one's duty. We are not academic politicians. You cannot conceive anything less academic than the Police Department. The most practical politics is honest politics, without regard to party. And in this connection I would emphasize the fact that our strongest help during the last two months came from two Democrats—Recorder Goff and Judge Jerome—and I desire to testify publicly to the good they have done.

"We propose to take the police out of politics. To illustrate what we propose to do, I will give you one instance in the Health Board, of which I am an ex-officio member. We had the appointment of eight Sanitary Inspectors. The eighth man on the list was a Russian Jew, a self-educated man, without friends and without influence. The next man on the list was an American, a graduate of Columbia College, of good social position and backing, who was recommended by the Alderman of his district, a very reputable man. Now, under the old system, who would have got the position? Why the man with the backing, of course, but we gave it to the friendless Jew, who was ahead of the other man on the list.

"We propose to ignore politics entirely in making our appointments on the police force. You all know what a crying scandal these appointments have been. They were either made for corrupt political reasons or for more corrupt financial reasons. For the good pay given by the city to the police we will exact that they must be of sound body, able to patrol without sitting down, of fair mental attainment, and good moral character. We propose to make the uniform a badge of honor. In the past it has been a badge of unscrupulous dishonesty and tyranny. We will weed out the bad men who have brought discredit on the force. In the appointment of patrolmen we will demand such mental acquirements as any man ought to have who has passed through the common schools. We stand by the public schools all the time. We do not ask his politics. If a man is recommended by the President and the Governor it will stand for him just as much and no more than the recommendations of the grocer he dealt with or the boss carpenter he worked for.

"The promotions in the past were either paid for or made as the instance of the political leaders. The promotions we have made thus far have been made for particularly faithful and zealous performance of duty. One man had saved twenty-five persons from drowning. He had been twice rewarded by medals from Congress, and he also wore the Grand Army button. He had been a patrolman all this time, because he had no influence. We promoted him on his record. Another man captured two burglars at one time, and the next week he captured another, jumping into the railroad tunnel at the risk of his life after the fleeing thief. Now does it make any difference what the burglar's politics were, or what the officers' were? Is the householder care whether the burglar who robbed him was a strict constructionist of the Constitution, or whether the policeman who captured the thief was a high or low-tariff man?

"The Police Board is going to give you, as far as possible, honest and competent Inspectors of Election and poll clerks, and is going to see that the policemen at the polls protect every honest voter at the polls without fear or favor.

"You have got to be law-abiding citizens, or free government will disappear and anarchy will follow. The work of enforcing the laws in which we are engaged has brought upon us the anger of a large portion of the people and the tepid approbation of another section of the community. We were appointed as honest officials to execute the laws. Now, take the excise law. We didn't make the law, but found it on the statute book. It was not a dead law, for, during 1894, 8,000 arrests were made for violating its provisions. You can't call that an obsolete law. The law was always enforced, but it was enforced against those who had no pull. We are charged with discriminating against the poor man. That is absurd, and they lie who say we discriminate, and they know they lie. When justice is bought and sold, who profits by it? Why, the man who can buy and pay for justice. It was the big saloon keeper with a pull who was the brother of an Alderman, or perhaps was an Alderman himself, who was not interfered with under the old system.

"It was the man who wouldn't pay blackmail, who didn't belong to Tammany Hall, or who kicked over the traces if he did belong to Tammny who was shut up. The Tammany leaders decided during the week what saloon keepers should be shut up on the coming Sunday, and orders went out to the police in accordance with the Tammany leaders' decision. We propose to treat them all alike, and have the law obeyed, and that's the reason we have shut them up tight as a drum.

"We recognize the fact that legislators and party must pay some regard to the feelings and sentiments of their constituents, but we see our duty plainly. We are in honor bound honestly to execute the laws. We have no right to consider whether we are hurting the Republican Party or the reform party. We must enforce the law.

"We have been told that disaster will come to the cause we all have at heart. We are good party men, and we are heartily in favor of the reform movement; but we have no alternative but to enforce the law. We have no right to consider the results. We stand fairly and squarly on the law, and we are going to enforce the law, no matter what the consequences may be. We would rather fail with an honest and fair enforcement of the law than succeed through a corrupt connivance with lawbreakers."

DEMAND MADE FOR LIBERAL LAWS.

Police Board Denounced by Stecklerites for Enforcing Sunday Closing.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the independent county organization of the Fourth Assembly District was held last night at 213 East Broadway to protest against the action of President Roosevelt and the other Police Commissioners in enforcing the Sunday excise law. Louis Levene, Chairman of the local organization, presided. He said the meeting was called to express an opinion on the excise law as it was enforced by President Roosevelt of the Police Board.

Charles Steckler was the first speaker. He said the independent county organization was organized in the interests of the common people of New-York.

"We know," said he, "the wants of the people who live below Fourteenth Street, who constitute the bone and sinew of this great city. We don't believe in the enforcement of a law that is partial to people who live in Fifth Avenue while it discriminates against those who live in the lower districts of the east side. We believe in giving the poor man his glass of beer on Sunday, and to deprive such a man of it is not reform. When the people of Brooklyn and other cities are entitled to their beer on Sunday it is not fair that the people of this city should be deprived of it.

"I am not in favor of having the saloons open wide on Sunday, but when a man wants a pitcher of beer to enjoy his Sunday dinner he should be allowed to get it."

"We don't want to be ruled by hayseeds from up the State. When these hayseed legislators come to this city they drank their beer and whisky, but when they go back to the Legislature they vote for enforcement of the excise law."

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger said that a few days ago he had an interview with Mayor Strong. "The Mayor told me," he said, "when I was speaking to my fellow-citizens to say that he was in favor of local option and home rule for this great metropolis.

"Delicatessen stores, which supply you with the necessaries of life, are now closed on Sunday. I have been told that $1,000,000 is taken out of this city weekly to the counties and neighboring cities owing to the enforcement of the excise law. Thousands of dollars are taken out of this district for the same reason.

"All the Police Boards that have ever existed from the Colonial days to this day could not exist without the support of the people. We most emphatically protest against principles that are foreign to Americanism. When you bring back the old village system and the days of Rip Van Winkle and say to us, 'We propose to be coercive, your stores must be closed, and your saloons must be closed as tight as can be,' we will answer back, 'That is not the American Sunday that was ordained by the makers of our Constitution,' and we must protest in our conventions and our meetings against measures that we believe are detrimental to the cause of our city and to the dictates of Americanism."

At this moment Mr. Harburger paused, and the band, thinking he was finished, struck up "Throw Him Down, McCluskey!"

Mr. Harburger shouted out, "I am not done yet," but the band kept playing and had almost finished the tune before it was stopped. The speaker then resumed:

"We expected, in the great reform movement, that the rascals would be thrown out and honesty would reign supreme, and I believe that honesty does reign in every department. Then this other theory came like a thunderbolt from Heaven when the Mayor decided that the citizens should be allowed to vote on the Sunday question, but that in the meantime millions of dollars should be taken every week from our people and spent elswhere. This was unnecessary; it was cruel; it was unwarranted for the Police Department to create this issue now when we were in the full glow of our great success.

"We have in this neighborhood twelve Assembly districts and four Senatorial districts, and we answer back to the Police Department that we will not elect a single Assemblyman or Senator unless he pledges himself to vote in favor of a liberal excise law."

There was great cheering at this.

Ex-Judge Alfred Steckler was the next speaker. He had just addressed a similar meeting in Clinton Street. Ex-Judge Steckler made a brief speech in favor of more liberal excise laws.

ANGLICAN REPLY TO THE POPE

Archbishop of Canterbury Says That His Church Will Bring Christians to Better Understanding.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, has issued a pastoral letter dealing with the Pope's recent letter to the people of England.

The Archbishop says that the Roman communion, in which Western Christendom once found unity, has not proved itself capable of retaining its hold upon nations which were once its own. It parades before the English people modes of worship and rewards of worship most repugnant to Teutonic Christendom and its nations which become leaders with the Bible. The letter continues:

"For the unquestioned kindliness which now invites our communion prayer we are thankful, but this happy change of tone and the transparent sincerity of the appeal make the inadequacy of its conception of unity more potent."

The Archbishop concludes: "The Anglican communion seems marked by God to bring the Churches of Christ to a better understanding."

NOT SURE HE IS CHARLES ALLEN

Sheriff Tamsen Hears from the Police of Springfield, Mo.

In response to a telegram which he sent to the police of Springfield, Mo., asking for information as to the identiy of the man under arrest there supposed to be Charles Allen, the escaped Post Office robber, Sheriff Tamsen yesterday received a reply stating that they were not certain that the man under arrest is Allen. The telegram also stated that the police of Springfield had had photographs taken of the prisoner, and had mailed them to Sheriff Tamsen for identification.

Chief Inspector Ashe of this division has heard nothing except the newspaper reports of the arrest of the Allen who is wanted here. "I do not credit the report for several reasons," said Mr. Ashe. "In the first place, if a man under such suspicion as this man is said to be was captured, I should certainly have heard from Inspector Johnston, in charge of the Missouri district, and, as I have received absolutely no word as yet, and the report states that the man was captured yesterday, I am inclined to be doubtful as to the authenticity of the report.

"Then there are other matters that have to be taken into consideration. The report says that a number of letters were found on the man. Now, Allen belongs to one of the 'slickest' gangs of crooks in the country, and it is not the habit of these men to carry letters with them by means of which they could be identified. Their whole fight here was on the question of identification, and he is not, likely to put himself at the mercy of the first person who might suspect him.

"Again, he was caught in company of a well-known crook, so says the report, who is a confidence man. This and filmflamming is not in Allen's line."

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 5.—Charles Allen, who was arrested here yesterday, denies that he is one of the Post Office robbers wanted in New-York. He says he never was in New-York except when he passed through in coming from England. He will have an examination before the United States Commissioner Saturday.

Human Conformability.

It is curious how easy the race conforms itself to existing conditions. New-York, once a city of homes, is now a vast caravansary, office, warehouse, depot, point of distribution for the continent, but no one save the multi-millionaire can any longer afford to dwell in it. Does this feaze the New-Yorker? No; he picks himself up by social circles at a time and moves to where he can get more room, plenty of ozone, beautiful scenery, and an equally swift transportation to his place of business; and, later, we discover a fashionable neighborhood in the suburbs, which was once a fashionable neighborhood in New-York City proper. Central Park West was, and beautiful Park Hill, opposite the Palisades, on the stately Hudson, is one of these.

W. & J. Sloane.

RECENT INVENTIONS OF GREAT VALUE HAVE ENABLED THE

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THE NEW PATTERNS FOR FALL TRADE ARE NOW ON SHOW, AND SELLING AT PRICES WHICH PUT THEM WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

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From the one store where Children's things are the exclusive business, have a certain satisfactory style about their outfit that you can not find in garments bought where Children's clothes are only a secondary consideration. And it adds nothing to the cost. For instance:

Our Blue Cheviot Serge Sailor Suit, embroidered in white or red silk—for Boys from 3 to 12, $4.75.

Or that particularly desirable double-breasted fast colored, all wool Blue Cheviot Suit for Boys from 6 to 16, $5.50.

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SEEKING AN ACCOMPLICE

Police Make Some Progress in the Bliss Poisoning Case.

POWDERS IN MRS. FLEMING'S ROOM

Chemist Scheele to Analyze the Contents of a Box Found Wednesday Night—To Guard Grace Fleming's Story.

The source of the poison which killed Mrs. Henry H. Bliss at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue Aug. 30 and the person who obtained or bought it were not discovered yesterday, but some active work in promising lines of inquiry was done by the police.

If authority of best character does not err, the following are facts:

That if Mrs. Fleming had a hand in the killing of her mother, she was aided by an accomplice whose name, when mentioned, will add lively interest to the terrible crime.

That the poison was not procured in New-York city, its provenance is unknown.

That Chemist W. T. Scheele's task is not easy, because arsenic was mixed with the tartar emetic that was contained in the chowder taken to Mrs. Bliss by her grandchild, Grace Fleming, who was accompanied by a playmate, Florence King, of 500 Manhattan Avenue.

That the accomplice is under police surveillance and another arrest is likely to be made at any time.

That discoveries made beyond New-York City necessitated the sudden departure of Capt. Thompson of the Thirtieth Precinct.

The overhauling of Mrs. Fleming's apartment, which should have been done at the latest on Monday, was accomplished late Wednesday night by Detectives Moore and Sawyer. They found that Mrs. J. M. Haight, wife of the private detective who had been Henry H. Bliss's confidant and companion since Mrs. Bliss died, had packed up all of Mrs. Fleming's belongings ready for removal.

Everything was ransacked, with no reward, by the detectives, until they came to a soap box, closely packed. In it, with a miscellany of odds and ends, were eight packages of drugs obtained from four druggists whose stores are remoter from the Colonial Hotel than other pharmacies in its neighborhood. There was also a cup, in which there was a white sediment. This and the powders were put in a cigar box and taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station House. The detectives, if they found any correspondence in Mrs. Fleming's rooms, did not take away a letter. At the station house one of the packages was found to contain alum. Of the others no official would speak yesterday.

The druggists from whom the articles were obtained are Wilbur F. Rawlins, 2,536 Eighth Avenue; Otto E. Haecker, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue; Albert B. Baltzby, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, and Theodore H. Francke, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Manhattan Avenue.

Pharmacist Rawlins first upset a sensational story that he furnished the poison which killed Mrs. Bliss on the 23d ult. Druggist Haecker had to make up a veterinarian's prescription—tartar emetic is now in more demand for horses than for human beings—and as he lacked a sufficient quantity of tartar emetic, he obtained a supply at Rawlins's.

Mr. Rawlins said that, oddly enough, he compounded the medicine prescribed by Dr. Bullman when he found that Mrs. Bliss was poisoned. While he knew the Bliss family well and was acquainted with Mrs. Fleming, he did not know what drugs sold by him were found by the police at the Colonial Hotel. He was, however, positive, after consulting his record of the sale of poisons, that he had sold no one of the family a dangerous drug.

Druggist Haecker also knows Mrs. Fleming and the Bliss family, and was as ignorant as his neighbor in regard to what was found in Mrs. Fleming's rooms. He was well convinced that he had not sold any poison to her or her people. Druggist Baltzby did not know any one identified with the death of Mrs. Bliss, and there was no record on his books of the sale of tartar emetic for many months.

Pharmacist Francke knows Mrs. Fleming and her family well, as she once lived at 318 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, until she went to the Colonial Hotel, at 500 Manhattan Avenue. He had no record that determined the sale of a poison to her or to any of her family. Her purchases were generally toilet articles or ordinary remedies for slight ailments.

The cigar box and its contents were first taken to Coroner O'Meagher, then to Assistant District Attorney Miller, and finally to Chemist Scheele.

Grace Fleming, the prisoner's little daughter, was sent yesterday to be cared for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, because the police, who have established that she carried the chowder to her grandmother, do not want her testimony to be other than an exact narrative of what she did by direction of her mother on Aug. 30. She was considered such an important witness that Superintendent Jenkins will not permit any one to see her without an order from Coroner O'Meagher. The girl had been taken away from the Colonial Hotel by Mrs. J. M. Haight, who yet cares for her baby brother. The eldest child of Mrs. Fleming is with Henry M. Bliss.

Grace's playmate, Florence King, is the daughter of a woman who has a newspaper and stationery store in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and who lives at 500 Manhattan Avenue. Mrs. Fleming, as has been told, lived there, and in this way Grace and Florence became acquainted. Florence was yesterday taken to the Criminal Court Building and was questioned by Coroner O'Meagher and District Attorney Miller in the presence of Capt. Thompson. Afterward she was taken to the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Although Chemist Scheele will file his final report of analysis of portions of the stomach and intestines of Mrs. Bliss and the sediment in the pitcher which contained the chowder with Coroner O'Meagher this morning, the inquest will not be held until next Tuesday. One reason for delay is the absence of Capt. Thompson from the city; another is the probability of discoveries and an arrest which may entirely change the aspect of the case.

Henry H. Bliss went from the Colonial Hotel early yesterday morning after saying that he was so annoyed by publicity and questioning that he would probably go to his daughter Florence, who is at Lakewood, N. J. If he goes there or anywhere else, he will not be lost sight of, as it was admitted yesterday that he was under surveillance all of Wednesday night, and would not be allowed to disappear until after the inquest.

Mrs. Fleming would see no stranger at the Tombs yesterday on any pretext, and no relative or friend visited her. She, however, went to the counsel room twice during the morning to talk with Lawyers Charles W. Brooke and Frederick B. House, of Friend & House, and it was almost settled that these gentlemen will defend her. Who will pay their retaining fee was not learned.

It is more certain that the Coroner's Jury will hold Mrs. Fleming to await the action of the Grand Jury, and that the presentation of the case to this body will be left to Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle, who yesterday was making himself acquainted with the details of Mrs. Bliss's end, and the evidence already obtained by the police.

The prisoner, Matron Stone said, had not, as was reported, exhibited signs of "weakening." On the contrary, she was cheerful and entirely reconciled to her position, sleeping well and eating as much as could be expected of so frail a little person.

Coroner O'Meagher said that, while now determined on a policy of absolute silence in regard to the case of Mrs. Bliss, he was not ashamed of speaking kindly and compassionately of Mrs. Fleming.

A summary of what may be expected when the case of Mrs. Bliss is fully developed, was tersely given last night by a person who has absolute knowledge of the entire situation:

"An accomplice, of course," he began, "Who is the accomplice? Why, —— We are not looking for the poison in this city. It was obtained out of town. There will be another arrest before long, within nineteen hours from now. What is Capt. Thompson doing? There's a pointer for you. It's no use charging the police with neglect or incompetency. All that is known now was known, or pretty clear, as early as Saturday night. The necessity for slow-going will soon be apparent.

"Yes, the suicide theory and possibilities have received proper attention, and have been cast aside. It was possible without the evidence that is ready that Mrs. Bliss, with her peculiar temperament and smarting under her divorced husband's conduct, should seek in death by poison revenge, knowing that such a death would upset plans and bring about trouble for those of whom she had complained. But there's nothing in that, as will be seen when the authorities show their hand.

"Then it may be said that a keen-witted woman like Mrs. Fleming would not take risks in sending the chowder by a child. There was risk of the child tasting it and the risk that Mrs. Bliss would share the chowder with some one. Wait until the instructions given to Mrs. Bliss's grandchild are known. This case is going to develop into one of the strangest and most horrible crimes in the annals of criminal history, because of the providential revelation of the crime and the craft exercised in planning it and carrying it out. No ordinary poisoner had to do with it. If arsenic is not found by the chemist, the use of the antimony, a drug that is less easy to obtain than it or strychnine or prussic acid, shows that there was deep study of how to kill and more than superficial toxicological knowledge."

Dr. Bullman complained that the case had brought him more annoyance than profit.

"My connection with it," he said, "should have ceased when I handed in my report to Coroner O'Meagher until I was called to the witness stand, and I prefer, for good reasons, to say nothing more about it, unless I am compelled to. But I marvel at the way Mrs. Fleming fell into the hands of the police as a suspect. If she had only said 'Yes, I sent some chowder to my mother on Friday,' how much better her position would be to-day. If Dr. Scheele reports the findings of arsenic in his analysis, my diagonsis of Mrs. Bliss's condition was entirely accurate, and my suspicions that the poisoning was not the work of an amateur were correct."

When Mrs. Fleming—as "Mrs. Fleming"—lived at 318 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and at 500 Manhattan Avenue, her neighbors, with the exception of Mrs. King, Florence's mother, sooner or later discovered that there was something "wrong" about her, and directed their children to shun Grace and her brother.

The neighbors, however, did not lose interest in the Fleming establishment because Henry H. Bliss was a constant visitor there, and because at nearly every visit there was a scene between him and his step-daughter. Each had a profane vocabulary, and was loud-voiced. So frequent were these disputes that when Bliss appeared, often laden down with market stuff, people would say, "Here's Bliss; listen." Bliss would be at Mrs. Fleming's at all hours, and quarrels between them were heard as early as 6 o'clock in the morning.

Lawyer John G. Shaw, who was a friend of Mrs. Fleming's father, intimated yesterday that he might have a share in her defense. He asserted for her that she denied having sent chowder to her mother last Friday, and declared that in an interview with him and she wept and lamented her mother and declared her innocence.

Henry H. Bliss, the stepfather of Mrs. Fleming, returned to the Colonial Hotel late last night. Acting Inspector McCullough went to Mr. Bliss's room soon after he reached the hotel and remained there a long time.

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Friday
September 6-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

SCRAMBLE FOR THE BENCH

An Unbecoming Strife Among Republicans in the Eighth.

JUDGE HATCH'S CHANCES THE BEST

For the Other Two Nominations Ex-Senator Laughlin, Alfred C. Spring, and John Woodward are Mentioned.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Three Justices of the Supreme Court are to be elected this year in this—the Eighth Judicial District. A normal plurality of 8,000 to 10,000 in the counties composing the district makes the Republican nomination equivalent to an election. Therefore, this canvass has been marked by unbecoming strife among the candidates for nominations. It is unlikely that so many vacancies will exist on the bench in this district for some years. The candidates from the lesser counties appreciate this fact, and, feeling that in future when one or two nominations only are to be made that Erie County, with its 16 of the 36 delegates, will want the places, they have been particularly active.

The occasion for the election of three Justices arises in the retirement of Justice Loren L. Lewis, who has reached the age limit; the allotment of one additional Justice to this district, and the necessity for the election of a successor to Albert Haight, who was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The convention will be held in this city Sept. 12. It appears to-day that the nominations lie between four candidates.

Erie County furnishes 60 per cent. of the business of the courts of the district and has eight of the eighteen Assembly districts in the judicial district. It is assumed, therefore, that Erie County will get two of the three nominations.

First in the list of candidates is Judge Edward W. Hatch of the Superior Court of Buffalo. His nomination is practically conceded. Under the new Constitution he will become a Judge of the Supreme Court after Jan. 1, in any event, the Constitution making the Judges of the Superior Court Justices of limited jurisdiction. Judge Hatch has several years yet to serve, but his ambition is not satisfied with his place, and since the adoption of the Constitution he has been an avowed candidate for the nomination.

Judge Hatch's place in Western New-York politics is peculiar. Without bringing upon himself any criticism for active participation in politics, he has contrived to be a subtle influence for some years, and has met with notable good fortune. It is hard to identify his following, which is a mixture of Platt and anti-Platt workers. For two or three years back the three Republican newspapers of Buffalo have been running the party in this county, but it cannot be said that Judge Hatch owes his influence or advancement to their good favor.

He is the dearest foe of George E. Mathews, editor of The Buffalo Express, evidence of this being supplied by three suits for libel which are now pending in which Judge Hatch is the plaintiff and Mr. Mathews the defendant. They are based on the statement made in a published interview with Mr. Mathews that he was given to understand by Judge Hatch's brother that the result of an action against The Express by Mrs. Juliette Smith of Toronto for damages might be influenced by the attitude of that paper toward the Judge, before whom the case was to be tried. Judge Hatch decided the case against The Express, and his decision was set aside by the General Term of that court.

Another statement on which the charge of libel is made was to the effect that Judge Hatch and a gang of Platt politicians were trying to destroy The Enquirer newspaper property, which was in straits at the time, so that they might buy it and turn it over as a Platt organ.

So well has Judge Hatch played his cards that there will be no opposition to him in the convention, although The Express is against him and the other Republican papers are none too favorable to him.

Judge Hatch is forty-two years old, and is the senior of all the other likely candidates—a noteworthy circumstance.

Buffalo's second candidate is Corporation Counsel Frank C. Laughlin, not yet thirty-five years old. Mr. Laughlin is a brother of ex-Senator John Laughlin. It is probably true that Mr. Laughlin can poll a larger vote in Erie County than any of the candidates, for, as a candidate for this judicial position, he would get a large percentage of the Democratic vote. He is regarded as the ablest man of his age at the Buffalo bar, and he possesses campaigning qualities that catch the popular vote.

Opposed to him at this time is the Republican General Committee, which has a set of candidates of its own, which so far have not a delegate to their credit. Corporation influence is strong with the leaders of the General Committee, and Mr. Laughlin has earned the enmity of railroad companies by his vigorous prosecution of measures intended to protect the city's rights. Like Judge Hatch, personal liking holds his followers to him, and only a general sell-out can prevent his nomination.

It is among the candidates for the nomination which will go to the other counties that the contest is liveliest. Alfred C. Spring of Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Haight's resignation, is a candidate to succeed himself. His most formidable opponent is District Attorney John Woodward of Chautauqua County. He lives in Jamestown, and is a son-in-law of ex-Judge Barker. Mr. Woodward was Platt's choice at the time Justice Spring was appointed. He is a master of political intrigue, a brilliant lawyer, and a reputed "good fellow."

Justice Spring and Mr. Woodward have been making aggressive canvasses for months, with the result that each now claims victory. It is difficult to say which has won.

The Allegany County Convention furnished evidence of the extremes to which the candidates have gone in the fight for delegates. The County Committee of Allegany County and William J. Glenn, the State Committeeman from that district, favored Mr. Woodward, and the convention intended to elect delegates pledged to support him. At the last moment Supreme Court Justice Hamilton Ward announced that he would like to be chosen as one of the delegates to the convention. Justice Ward lives in Belmont, Allegany County. He has been Congressman, having served on the committee which drew the impeachment of President Johnson; was Attorney General of the State, and has had other honors. The request was deemed unusual, but Justice Ward was elected a delegate, and in deference to him the delegation was not instructed.

This effort to save his associate on the bench, Justice Spring, brought out much harsh criticism from all parts of the district, as in the history of the western end of the State a Justice of the Supreme Court had never dared to participate in active politics to the extent of running as a delegate to a judiciary convention. The pressure became so great that Justice Ward resigned from the delegation, which will probably be for Woodward.

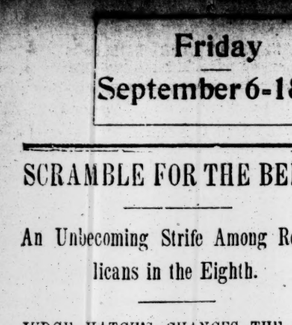
Chautauqua's four delegates are for Woodward also, so if he can make a combination to get Erie County's votes, he may win.

The number of delegates which each county has in the convention is as follows: Erie, 16; Chautauqua, 4; Cattaraugus, 4; Niagara, 4; Wyoming, 2; Genesee, 2; Orleans, 2; Allegany, 2. Total, 36.

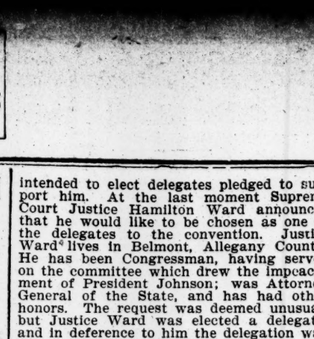
The situation is complicated by a number of weaker candidates in Buffalo and the smaller counties. Judge Potter will have the support of the Niagara County delegation, and hopes to get the Orleans delegation. Wyoming's two delegates are favorable to I. Sam Johnson of Warsaw. Safford E. North of Batavia is the candidate of Genesee County. Woodward is making an effort to divide the four delegates from Spring's own county—Cattaraugus.

In Buffalo Charles A. Pooley, a member of the law firm which represents the New-York Central and the Lake Shore Railroad; Tracy C. Becker, a law partner of Controller Roberts and ex-President of the State Bar Association, and William L. Marcy, a son-in-law of Justice Childs, are candidates. Hatch and Laughlin have tied up nearly all of the sixteen delegates from this county, however, and need only four votes from the outside to nominate them.

This situation admits of numberless combinations. If they could agree on three candidates, the delegates outside of Erie County could combine their 20 votes and nominate three candidates. If the Buffalo candidates can control Erie's 16 votes, they may combine with any candidate outside who has 4 votes and secure the three nominations.



JOHN WOODWARD.



FRANK C LAUGHLIN

EDWARD W. HATCH.

ALFRED C SPRING.

JUDICIARY CANDIDATES IN EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Of These Four Republicans, Justice Hatch Is Most Certain of Nomination—John Woodward, Chautauqua's District Attorney, Is Justice Spring's Most Formidable Rival—Mr. Laughlin Is Buffalo's Corporation Counsel.

BROOKLYN'S POLITICAL SURPRISE.

Three New Candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceship Appear.

It was announced yesterday in Brooklyn that the three Republican candidates for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice would be William W. Goodrich, Hugo Hirsh, and Edward H. Hobbs. To many this was a surprise, for it was supposed that Elections Commissioner Benjamin F. Blair, Abel E. Blackmar, and Joseph A. Burr would contest for the nomination.

Election Commissioner Blair has withdrawn, it appears, because he does not think it the proper thing to seek an elective office while holding an appointment under the Mayor. Mr. Blackmar says he does not wish to enter into a factional fight, and Mr. Burr says his business interests are too great to risk for a Supreme Court Judgeship.

Commissioner Blair was regarded as the strongest candidate for the nomination before he withdrew. As Chairman of the Republican County Committee he won many friends in the past, and has always commanded the respect of his political opponents.

Mr. Goodrich is an authority on United States law, and Mr. Hirsh is the author of a code of laws relating to Justices' courts, which is considered valuable by lawyers. He has lately conducted the investigation into the affairs of the Department of Charities and Correction. Mr. Hobbs is an authority on maritime, insurance, and general law.

NEVER MIND HOW LITTLE YOU GIVE

Every Contribution for the Present to the Brooklyn Will Be Acceptable.

The announcement that every citizen of Brooklyn may participate in the movement to raise a fund for a public testimonial to the United States cruiser Brooklyn by contributing $1 meets with general approval. The sum asked is so small that every one can afford to subscribe.

"It is an excellent idea," said Charles E. Wheeler, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "It gives every person who contributes to the fund a personal interest in the gift and affords an opportunity for him to manifest a patriotic pride in the city. The honor of having a war vessel named after Brooklyn is not a slight one, and the people of the city should be glad to manifest their appreciation of it."

"I certainly am in favor of asking the general public to subscribe to the Brooklyn fund," said Charles J. Patterson. "It matters little, of course, whether the money is obtained in large sums or small ones, but the people of the city should be requested to send in contributions so as to make it a spontaneous public gift, and not a limited syndicate affair."

The committee having the fund in charge will receive any contributions subscribed for the Brooklyn gift.

Funeral of George Stein.

The funeral of George Stein, who was well known as a writer for German newspapers, took place yesterday at 71 East Ninety-third Street.

Mr. Stein was for twenty years the managing editor of the German edition of The Evening News, and of late years he had been connected with other newspapers. His death resulted from a stroke of paralysis on Saturday, while he was at his desk, in the Controller's office.

A delegation from Gad Lodge, No. 11, Free Sons of Israel, accompanied the body to Macpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

Old Chauncey Johnson Arrested.

Old Chauncey Johnson, a notorious bank sneak, was arrested yesterday afternoon for loitering in the Post Office Building, by Central Office Detectives Doyle and Doran. Johnson is seventy-three years old, and his picture is 51 in the Gallery. The Post Office authorities complained to the police that he had been acting suspiciously about the building for three days. He was arrested as a suspicious character and locked up at Police Headquarters.

PLATT WOULD RETALIATE

Now Trying to Crush State Committeeman Hazel of Buffalo.

BECAUSE HE IS OPPOSED TO BOSSISM

Attempt to Humiliate Him by Excluding Him from State Convention—May Affect Controller Roberts.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—The Platt machine, which has long been the object of attack by prominent Republicans in this city, has adopted retaliatory measures.

Whatever Mr. Platt may decide to do with Controller Roberts when he has his convention at Saratoga is as yet not fully known in this county, but that the Tioga man is trying to drive his machine over one of Controller Roberts's supporters is already apparent. Reference is made to John R. Hazel, Republican State Committeeman from the Thirty-second District.

There are other instances in the State which show the merciless nature of the Platt rule, and lead to serious question whether he is or is not the easy "boss" which he has claimed to be.

In the Oswego district, for disobeying orders, Senator Stapleton was not only "turned down" for renomination, but humiliated by being refused the support of his own town as a delegate to the State Convention.

For allying himself with the anti-Platt men in this city the order has been issued to throw Mr. Hazel out of the State Convention.

Mr. Hazel and his friends say this can't be done, because Platt is not strong enough in this county to do it. They profess to be rather glad of the chance to indulge in a fight with Mr. Platt for specified stakes, and they are in it for all they are worth.

The fact that Mr. Hazel is a member of the State Committee, and the only one in this city at present, Mr. Scatcherd having resigned, makes the attempted indignity all the greater.

The attempt to prevent Committeeman Hazel from participating in the doings of the party at Saratoga is open. No concealment is made of the fact that it is a Platt move, because the man who has been chosen to defefat Mr. Hazel, if possible, is one of Mr. Aldridge's appointees, which of itself is an emphatic way of saying that he wears the Platt collar.

The caucuses are to be held next Monday night. Mr. Hazel, being a State Committeeman, is naturally a candidate as a delegate. The canal ring has pitted against him W. L. Moore, a liquor dealer, who enjoys the dignity of a Canal Inspector. His campaign is being managed by Hugo Kaine, who is Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court.

This unusual thing of attempting to shut out a State Committeeman from the convention is intended as the first blow on the part of the Platt men to defeat him for the nomination of County Judge. He is a candidate for that position, and he naturally wants to go to the State Convention, though, as he is after the Judgeship, he says he does not want another term in the State organization.

Mr. Hazel thinks he will win in the primaries. He is making a fight in every election district, and has discovered an interesting fact. While the good man slept an enemy sowed tares. Some of the ward leaders, who were with the anti-Platt organization, have received canal appointments, and have bartered in return their political allegiance. The district is the Fifth Assembly of Erie County.

Mr. Hazel discussed the fight with a correspondent of The New-York Times.

"I am now the representative of the State Committee of the Congressional district," he said, "and I want to be treated as such.

"The reason why the fight is made on me is that I am affiliated with the men who are fighting against the domination of Thomas C. Platt. It is in accordance with party customs that a State Committeeman should go as a delegate to the State Convention, and, when he is not sent, it looks as if he had been turned down.

"Congressman Mahaney and the Canal Department want to send another man. Any one who is familiar with the situation knows that the great majority of the people in this district is against Platt.

"It has been the custom when a county has a candidate for the State ticket, before the convention, to consult that candidate as to who shall be the delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Roberts is a candidate from this county. The men who are being run as delegates by the faction led by Congressman Mahaney have not been consulted by Mr. Roberts. I don't know whether they are for or against his renomination.

"I am running, too, because the organization represents the Republican voters in this county, as against Platt."

In this direct attempt on the part of the canal people to defeat State Committeeman Hazel, some Republicans think they see an indication that Mr. Platt is not going to give Mr. Roberts a renomination. Mr. Hazel is strongly for Roberts, as is the entire organization. Some of them say that, if Roberts is not nominated, the chances of such a ticket as Mr. Platt may name would not be worth 4 cents election day. They are threatening in their attitude.

Congressman R. B. Mahaney, who was once Minister to Ecuador, and who, according to report, owes his election last year in part to the judicious use of cash advanced by Mr. Platt, is doing the principal "leading" for Mr. Platt. This "leading" consists largely of talking for publication. The only possible reason why Mr. Mahaney will not talk for publication at any time lies wholly with those who control the publication end of the transaction. Mr. Mahaney is willing always. He is assisted in this work by Daniel O'Grady, who is a brother of Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester; also by Capt. John Kraft, who is one of Mr. Aldridge's deputies in the control of the canals.

"The fight against Hazel is a straight-out fight against the anti-Platt organization," said Congressman Mahoney to a correspondent of The New-York Times. "The organization here has been the most dictatorial, grasping, and overbearing thing of its kind this State has ever seen.

"The fight has been the bitterest as between the Platt and anti-Platt factions which has been waged by those factions anywhere. The Republican newspapers have favored a 'combine' to fight me, but I tell you we shall win. The primaries will be held Sept. 9. We shall elect eighteen delegates in my Congressional district, which is the Thirty-second. Fourteen of those will be for Platt. There will be a considerable number of delegates for Platt from the Thirty-third Congressional District. I think the delegation from the county will be equally divided between Platt and anti-Platt men.

"There will be forty delegates from the county, and one of those delegates will not be Mr. John R. Hazel, the Republican member of the State Committee from Erie County."

"What is the cause of the fight against Hazel?"

"His anti-Platt work," said Mr. Mahoney. "During all the trouble there has been a great hustling and bustling of the friends of Controller Roberts to get delegates for him. This has all been useless, for Roberts is going to be renominated anyhow. All the Erie County delegates will be for him."

This assurance from Mr. Platt's Erie County lieutenant may or may not give Mr. Roberts a little more peace of mind than he has been enjoying of late.

There is no end of gossip going on here as to why Controller Roberts was so coy about declaring himself a candidate. One story is that Senator Persons had an eye on the place, and when it was said Mr. Roberts was laying the pipes to give the place to his deputy, Col. Morgan, Mr. Persons was proposing to make a tussel for it. With this goes the story that when the Controller found this out he promptly declared himself.

Some time ago something was said in The New-York Times of alleged differences between Controller Roberts and Secretary of State Palmer. Possibly it may not make a cent's worth of difference to those who—or to the one who—makes up the State ticket whether they agree or disagree. Mr. Palmer is a Platt man, anyway. But there is a little fresh information on this subject floating about this town. According to the stories hereabout, the Controller and the Secretary of State had a discussion one day, in the course of business, concerning the Soldiers' Home and its finances. Under certain conditions, the National Government contributes to the maintenance of this institution, all told, about $100,000 annually. In the course of their talk, the two did not agree on some points in the management of the financial end of this institution. Secretary Palmer is strong on all questions involving in any way the veterans, and Controller Roberts has positive ideas of his own. They argued with emphasis on this particular matter, and finally the talk grew heated. Mr. Palmer maintained that the Controller's course might result in debarring the State from the National Government's contribution, whereupon Mr. Roberts replied so emphatically that there was an open rupture, and the two parted with small blue streaks radiating from both.

The action of the Columbia County Republicans last week has caused guessing if that were a sign that Mr. Platt proposes to remodel the list of candidates.

The question of candidates for the Senate is not fully settled. Both parties will make a short campaign, and the nominations will probably not be made until after the State Conventions. Senator Persons can have another nomination if he wants it. So, probably, can Mr. Lamy, though there is talk that Assemblyman Whittet will make a try for it.

PRISON COMMISSION ON A TOUR

The Convict Labor Question Studied Under Warden Sage—Separate Place for Executions.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison received a visit to-day from the Prison Commission, which was created to act as a General Board of Supervision and Inspection over all the State prisons. The full commission was not here. Those who were present were Lispenard Stewart of New-York, Nelson Davenport of Troy, William R. Remington of Canton, George B. Hayes of Buffalo, and Mrs. John Davenport of Bath, Steuben County.

The special object of the commission is to report to the Legislature what it considers will be the best way to carry out the Constitutional prohibition of convict labor in competition with free labor, and at the same time keep the convicts employed.

The Commissioners were entirely ignorant of the work done in the prison, this being their first visit, so Warden Sage conducted them over all the grounds and through the various shops and industries, which took nearly all the morning.

Then they talked over prison matters with the Warden, who told them all he could of the prison business. This over, they were entertained at luncheon, and then took the 2:28 train to New-York.

Before the Commissioners went away the Warden told them his idea of having a separate place for the execution of murderers, and taking that duty out of the prisons. They coincided with his views—that a centrally located place would serve better than to upset the prisons with these periodical executions.

MAY LOSE THEIR PLACES AND PAY

Certain Fire Department Officials Now in Office Must Be Examined.

The men who are at present holding the positions in the Fire Department of Auditor, Deputy Fire Marshal, Building Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent of Stables, Purchasing Agent, and Chief Inspector of Electrical Appliances may lose their places very soon, and also the pay for the six weeks they have held them.

All these places pay good salaries. They were filled by the Fire Board under the impression that no civil service examination was necessary. Now the Civil Service Board is gong to hold examinations under a new law of candidates for the places.

As the men now in office have not passed an examination, they are not legally entitled to pay, and have received none. If they do not outstrip their competitors at the examinations they will not be reappointed, and will not get paid for work which they have done.

The examinations of candidates will be held as follows: Sept. 11, Auditor; Sept. 12, Deputy Fire Marshal and Building Superintendent; Sept. 13, Deputy Superintendent of Stables, Purchasing Agent, and Chief Inspector of Electrical Appliances. The examination of candidates for Deputy Superintendent of Stables, Purchasing Agent, and Chief Inspector of Electrical Appliances will be limited to candidates who can prove to the Fire Board that they have clean records. The other examinations will be open to all.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Papers by Prof. Wayland, E. W. Raynolds, and Walter S. Logan.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Prof. Francis Wayland, Dean of the Yale Law School, New-Haven, Conn., as Chairman of the jurisprudence department, opened the morning session of the American Social Science Association to-day. His address referred to habitual criminals, about 3,000,000 of whom, he said, were at large in this country, outlaws who were guilty of such crimes as highway robbery, train robbery, and train wrecking. The best remedy, Prof. Wayland believed, would be the perpetual imprisonment of this class.

"Swiss Referendum," was the title of a paper by Edward W. Raynolds of New-Haven, Conn.

Walter S. Logan of New-York City this evening read a paper on "A Mexican Lawsuit," which was followed by a brief address by Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

BROOKLYN'S MILK SHOULD BE PURE

Health Commissioner Emery Issues an Order to the Wholesalers.

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn has issued an order requiring wholesale dealers in milk to be careful and not sell impure milk to retail dealers, and as a consequence, he says, Brooklyn's milk supply is purer and healthier than it ever was before.

"We hold the retailers responsible for selling bad milk," said Commissioner Emery yesterday, "but we shall also proceed against the wholesalers. The retailers may be imposed upon, but they should not be, for they have means of testing milk before they sell it.

"If they can't do it themselves, they can come to the Health Department, and we will test it for them."

Death of a Noted Athlete.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 5.—William L. Teal, sixty-two years of age, is dead at his home, at Nahant. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., of old Dutch ancestry, and when a boy ran away from home and went to sea from New-Bedford, making several whaling voyages. Soon after his return from sea he became a professional athlete, and for years was the star performer of Spalding & Rogers's Circus, which had a National reputation. With that show, under the name of "Antonio," he traveled through South America, and later was with the old Rice Circus, where he was again the athletic star. He introduced to this country the Japanese high-perch act, originated several movements on the flying trapeze, and the hop-and-perch feat, and established a record as a tumbler second to none at that time. Leaving circus life, he came to Lynn and opened a gymnasium. He was an accomplished linguist and a chess player of skill.

Capt. Charles Barnes Missing.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 5.—Charles Barnes, Captain of the navy yard steamer Lily, has been missing since Sept. 1. He was paid off that day and has not since been on duty. He was employed for several years at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a sparmaker. About a year ago he was appointed to the naval station steamer. He is about sixty years old and a man of good habits, as far as known.

Bank Cashier Richards Resigns.

George H. Richards, who for two years has been cashier of the Hide and Leather National Bank, has resigned on account of ill health. Clarence Foote, the paying teller, has been appointed acting cashier until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Reorganization of Cordage.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that the reorganization of the United States Cordage Company would be completed within the next sixty days. It is generally conceded that D. P. Travers will be the President of the reorganized company.

BOUND TO BEAT ALDRIDGE

Democratic Factions United Against the Republican "Boss."

GOOD CHANCE TO ELECT A SENATOR

Democrats May Also Win in One of the Monroe Assembly Districts—Views of Leaders on Harmony.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 5.—Chairman Henry D. McNaughton, who was selected by State Chairman Hinkley and his associates of the State organization to act as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, is fully aware of the delicate and difficult task he has on hand in his capacity of leader of two factions which have been at violent odds for the last two years.

Both factions having agreed to accept him as Chairman, the leaders say that there can be but one course to follow. They will get together under his management and make as strong a fight as they can against a Republican organization which is dominated by "Boss" Aldridge and his lieutenants, and held together and strengthened by the patronage of the city, the reckless and unscrupulous trading and bulldozing, and the powerful influences of the State machine with the canals behind it.

When the State Committee's representatives came to this city the second time, finding that the two factions had about equal strength as a result of the primaries, Mr. McNaughton did not know that he was to be the Chairman who was to heal the differences. No one knew it until a short time before the appointment was made. He was then summoned by telephone to the meeting place of the committee, and, in the presence of leaders of both sides, the place was "thrust" upon him. He hesitated, and, after assurances that he was acceptable to all, he took it.

Since then he has been in daily conference with the representatives both of the Kelly-Tracy faction and of the Flower City Democracy.

The peculiar nature of the trouble in its origin makes the task one of delicacy. So far as the support of the State ticket is concerned there is little difficulty. The delegates will stand evenly divided as between the two factions, and the question of contests will not be heard of in the State Convention. All agree on this point, and the State Committee's representatives may take credit for having averted such struggles as have sometimes been seen at conventions by representatives of this county.

It is agreed that the principal thing to do is to get all Democrats, all who owe allegiance to either wing of the party, to the polls on election day prepared to vote for Democratic candidates and principles. It is a practical question, and one that would not seem difficult of solution were it not for the peculiar origin of the difficulties referred to. These were local matters.

When the State Committee's representatives were in Syracuse last year trying to adjust the trouble, the statement was made by some that under Mayor Aldridge the Democrats had been able to secure a considerable slice of patronage. Particular mention was made of the Police Department. How much patronage may have been had while Aldridge was Mayor, by men professing to be Democrats, is not specified, but there have been and are stories afloat on every corner that he controlled a certain percentage of Democrats. It was because some of the younger Democrats believed this, it believed that he did so because of "deals" which he made, that they resolved to throw down and out such corrupt politics.

The case is not unlike that in New-York City in the days when Tammany and Thomas C. Platt were doing business at the customary stand; when Jacob M. Patterson and Fred S. Gibbs and ex-Commissioner Murray were in the saddle.

Now Aldridge is still here. His power to barter has grown rather than lessened, and he is as willing as ever to do it.

There are evidences in plenty that he proposes to maintain his dictatorship at all hazards, and, so long as he is here and there are Democrats willing to deal with him, business will continue.

The selection of Mr. McNaughton, however, and the spirit with which he has been accepted by the leaders of both parties remove any possibility of Aldridge making inroads on the Democratic organization. Such "deals" as he may attempt must be at retail only, in the future.

The situation as it exists in both parties was fully given in The New-York Times of Sunday. As regards the acceptance of Mr. McNaughton and his prospects of uniting all Democrats and accomplishing results in the campaign which will be satisfactory to the Democrats both of Rochester and the State, a correspondent of The New-York Times has since talked with Mr. McNaughton and some of the leaders of both of the late factions.

Mr. McNaughton is a man of about fifty years, tall and erect. He has blue eyes, an iron-gray mustache, hair of the same color, a prominent nose and chin, and a healthy complexion. He has lived in this city many years. He is a relative of the late Senator Donald McNaughton, and association with him in the management of his campaigns has assured familiarity with the politics of the county. He was once County Clerk, carrying this strongly Republican district.

"I think," he said to The Times's correspondent, "that all Democrats in the county will pull together during the campaign. The leaders of the two factions regard the plan adopted by the State Committee as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Since that action little has been done in the way of beginning the campaign, but we have given the matter consideration and are preparing to get to work in the most effective way possible.

"I believe we shall have a united and loyal party in this country. If that be the fact, there is ground to hope that we may carry the western Senatorial district. The party will give its solid support to the State ticket."

"What should be done," asked the correspondent, "to settle the trouble in New-York and Kings Counties?"

"The factions should be given some representation in the convention. If they can agree what is a fair proportion of the delegates, the best way would be to have it settled before the convention meets. But if they send contesting delegations, then the State Committee should give representation to both, in proportion to their voting strength. All loyal Democrats should have a voice in the selection of candidates."

"Do you believe the party can carry the State this year?"

"I think the chances are good. The record of the Republican Legislature is having its effect. The high tax rate will be felt and the people will not indorse the party that is responsible for it. In this county the increase over the former year will be about $130,000, and that is something which the people will not overlook.

"Another measure which will have the effect of changing many votes is that referring to racing. There are men who believe in racing who will do their best to repudiate at the polls the party that is responsible for bills which have practically prohibited racing in such counties as this. The association here lost $7,000 this year, and there will probably be no more racing until the law is changed. Essentially the same feeling prevails in Buffalo. Another measure which will cost the Republican Party votes is the Sunday Shaving bill. Its passage and signature have disgusted the people."

One of the most prominent of the leaders of the Flower City Democracy, and by some styled "the" leader, is Frederick W. Smith, who was appointed by the State Committee last year as the member of that body from this district. He says that the State Committee's solution of the trouble is satisfactory.

"Mr. McNaughton stands for a loyal, square, thorough-going organization," said Mr. Smith, "and his selection is satisfactory to the Flower City Democracy. Of course there are some mutterings, but that is natural and is on the part of individuals. When the action of the State Committee is indorsed by the organization generally and by the press of the party, it cannot be considered other than satisfactory.

"On the State ticket the plan will certainly work well. One-half the delegates to the State Convention will be from each faction. How it may work in all the wards cannot be so well told.

"The chances of Democratic success in the State seem good this year. It is hardly possible that the people will be able to stand the party that is responsible for the acts of the last Legislature."

"What should be done in New-York and Kings?"

"I don't know precisely the solution of that question. I do know that there was some sentiment last year in favor of giving one-half the delegation to each. The support of all is needed this year.

"There is a possibility of electing a Democratic Senator in this county this year. The district is the western one, where the Republicans are by no means as strong as in the other. There is fighting ground for us, also, in one of the four Assembly districts."

William H. Tracy, formerly a member of the Democratic State Committee, was one of the leaders of the faction to which the Flower City Democracy was opposed. With J. Miller Kelly he divided the honor of bestowing its name—the Kelly-Tracy faction. He, too, said the selection of Mr. McNaughton would end the troubles for the present.

"The arrangement," he said, "is satisfactory to us and, I think, to the other faction. All Democrats regard it so. The State delegates are equally divided, and there will be no contest."

With reference to Democratic prospects Mr. Tracy said:

"This is a Democratic year, according to the sentiments heard in this part of the State. If good candidates are nominated on the State ticket they can be elected. The Republican record will help do it; also the Republican bosses. Don't let any one talk of bosses among Democrats. They never compared with the iron-clad rule of the Republican bosses. In this section it is worse than ever this year. No man can go to a convention of any sort unless he's approved by 'the boss.' That sort of thing has been overdone. The people don't like it, and they won't stand it. The excise situation will help the Democrats. The people who want more liberal excise laws know they have nothing to expect from the Republicans. They have been deceived by the promises of that party too many times. The prominence which this question has been given by the Sunday enforcement in New-York has aroused the people in a way they have seldom been aroused over it before, and they are going to look to the Democratic Party as the party of greater liberality."

William Purcell, the veteran Democrat, editor of The Times-Union and former member and Chairman of the State Committee, was asked what he thought was the chance of carrying the State ticket.

"With wise action at the convention and with the united support of all Democrats, the chances of electing the State ticket are good," he said.

The Times-Union has been discussing the New-York and Kings County situation. It said:

Just what the following of the "State Democracy" is, cannot be told exactly, as it never stood up separately at the polls to be counted. But it is known with painful certainty that 48,179 Democrats in New-York City who voted for Mr. Cleveland for President in 1892 went off somewhere and did not vote for Mr. Hill for Governor in 1894. Now, it is proportionately, at least, of as much importance to the Democracy up the State that these more than one-third of the Democrats in New-York City be represented at the coming State Convention as that the other less than two-thirds of the Democrats of New-York City be represented there. There is no more sense or justice in excluding organized Democrats in New-York City who refuse to join or act under direction of the Tammany Hall organization from representation in a State Convention than there was in the admission of another organization Tammany Hall refused to join and under whose direction it would not act to exclusive representation by a former State Convention. As matter of fact, neither division in New-York cares a straw for representation in a State Convention, except for the prestige accompanying it which may be of local value. Neither wants State office or State patronage. But both are of vital importance to the up-the State Democracy—to the whole State Democracy, each according to its strength, and both should be taken in for what they are worth respectively. Neither should be allowed to use the party organization—the party in delegated convention assembled, for its own local purposes, with the consequence of party defeat in the State.

When it comes to the selection of a member of the State Committee from this district the action of last year may have to be repeated, and the State Committee appoint. As the delegates are evenly divided, to try to elect would probably give another opportunity for a battle. It would be agreeable to both sides if the State Committee took the matter into its own hands.

CORNELL MAY LOSE HIS PIER LEASE

He Paid $6,000 a Year for It and Sublet It for $7,320 a Year.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday had their first regular meeting in two months. The principal case before them was that of Joseph Cornell, who leased, April 14, 1891, for five years, the pier at the foot of Jane Street, North River. The price was $6,000 a year.

Cornell sublet the property to the Seabright and Pleasure Bay Steamboat Company and to others, receiving an income of $7,320 a year therefor. He did not confine himself to subletting the pier for the time for which he had leased it, but went just three years better, and let the pier for eight years.

Cornell will be asked to appear at the next meeting of the board to show cause why his lease should not be canceled.

Joseph H. Cauley, Superintendent of Machinery, will be discharged to-morrow, the Commissioners decided. Cauley is a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and the Commissioners say they have had trouble in curbing his Tammany tendencies. The Civil Service Board has been asked to submit names of candidates for the position made vacant by Cauley's discharge. The salary is $1,500 a year.

Complaint was received from several oyster dealers in the vicinity of Perry Street and the North River because of the river bottom at that point. At low water twenty-five feet of land is above water, and the odor is disagreeable. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company owns the property, and negotiations are in progress for its sale to the city. The company has been ordered to dredge the property, but has not done so. The Commissioners yesterday ordered the company to begin the work in five days, or pay the city for doing it.

It was decided by the board that Pier (New) 43, now occupied by the Cunard Line, is unfit for public use. It will be completely rebuilt, at a cost of about $30,000. Bids will be in in about thirty days.

The Long Island Railroad Company is occupying 10,480 square feet of land under water at James Slip, East River, for which it pays $2,000 a year. At the regular rate of 25 cents a foot for land under water, the annual rental should be $2,622.75, and after Oct. 1 the railroad company will have to pay that amount.

AN ITALIAN VETERAN ROBBED

Hard Fortune of Pelegrino Pompania, a Delegate to the Roman Celebration.

A well-dressed man of middle age was arrested early yesterday morning in West End Avenue, near Eighty-seventh Street, for acting strangely. He would raise his hands as if in prayer, and then shout vehemently. Finally he entered the area of a house and poured the contents of a bucket of water over his head.

When arrested he gave his name as Pelegrino Pompania, and said he and two other men had been selected by the Italian colony in San Francisco as delegates to attend the celebration in Rome on Sept. 20. He is a veteran of the Italian Army, he said. He has lived in San Francisco for twelve years.

He and his fellow-delegates, he said, had been furnished with tickets to Turin, Italy, and had left San Francisco two weeks ago. At Omaha he became separated from his companions, and before he reached this city Wednesday he was robbed of $75 in gold. Being friendless he wandered about all day and night without food or drink until he was arrested. He had poured the water over himself, thinking it might refresh him.

He was discharged in the Harlem Police Court, where he repeated the above story, and was taken to the Italian Consul by John Cantalupi.

BROOKLYN'S BIG BOND DELIVERY

J. & W. Seligman & Co. Receive Paper That Represents $2,100,000.

County Treasurer Taylor of Kings County yesterday delivered $2,100,000 of bonds to J. & W. Seligman & Co., the bankers, of this city, for the New-York Life Insurance Company.

The bonds were twenty-one in number, and each represented $100,000. There were $1,500,000 of Kings County public driveway and parkway bonds, and $600,000 of Kings County Street improvement loan bonds. They were sold to J. & W. Seligman & Co. in the latter part of July by ex-County Treasurer Adams, at 103.769.

The first bond of the driveway and parkway issue will fall due Jan. 1, 1900, and one every year thereafter until all are redeemed. The first of the six-hundred-thousand-dollar issue will be due Jan. 1, 1915. All the bonds bear 4 per cent. interest from July 1, 1895.

HE FAVORS A SHIP CANAL

Engineer Clarke Gives His Views on the Proposed Waterway.

WOULD IMPROVE ERIE AND OTHER LINES

Steps, in His Opinion, Necessary to Maintain the Commercial Prosperity of New-York—Place for the Ship Canal.

T. C. Clarke, the civil engineer, is much interested in the project of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and has made an exhaustive study of the project. At the forthcoming convention of the International Deep Waterways Association, to be held in Cleveland on Sept. 24 and following days, Mr. Clarke will read a paper which he has prepared on the feasibility of constructing such a canal as has been advocated by The New-York Times.

A reporter for The New-York Times had a talk with Mr. Clarke yesterday about the suggestion made by The Times. While Mr. Clarke is heartily in favor of the construction of a ship canal connecting the lakes with the Hudson, he is also of the opinion that the proposed deepening of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals would be beneficial.

"In the first place," said Mr. Clarke, "a ship canal, in order to be a success and to compete with a shallow canal such as the Erie Canal would be if deepened to nine feet, must be so deep that vessels passing through it should have at least five feet of water under their keels. In the Suez Canal they have almost two feet of water under their keels, and they are not able to make more than four miles an hour. It will not be long before the vessels on the upper lakes will be loaded to twenty feet draught by reason of the improvement of the harbors. A ship canal to be of use, therefore, must have twenty-five feet of water, and be not less than 150 feet wide on the bottom.

"It has been proposed to deepen the St. Lawrence canals and build a canal on the Champlain route, but it would be impracticable to build a canal of the proper dimensions, and for any ship canal it would be difficult to supply the 'summit level' with water.

"The enlargement of the old Erie Canal to twenty-five feet is also impracticable. It might be possible to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canal from Albany to Lake Ontario to that depth and supply it with water from Lake Erie through the Erie Canal, which would have to be enlarged and the 'droop' taken out of it.

"Whether this is practicable for any reasonable sum can only be ascertained

the people should accept the suggestion of The Times, and, as a first step, put a quietus on the "nine-million" job. Whatever else we want, we do not want that.

More Important than the Nicaragua Canal.

From The Utica Observer.

If the problem is to be attacked boldly, the ship canal should be 26 feet in depth and 125 feet broad at the bottom. From Utica east the bed of the Mohawk River could be utilized, and the cost is estimated at $200,000,000. Here is a project that may press itself very earnestly upon public attention. The producers of the West must realize that the necessity of passing every kernel of their water-shipped grain through the Buffalo elevators is a serious disadvantage to them in getting to market. The people of New-York must realize the enormous benefit that would accrue to that great city by opening her docks to lakes whose commerce is greater than that of Liverpool and London combined. Furthermore, the Chicago drainage canal, joining Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, will permit light-draught gunboats to make the circuit from New-York to Chicago and New-Orleans.

A ship canal through New-York State is a thousand times more pressing and much more important than the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. It is a project worthy of the best engineers and the ablest statesmen. It is of National importance and merits National aid, because the vast territory that brings its products to the lakes for shipment would be sharers in the benefit equally with the merchants and consumers of the East.

THREE TIMES IN PERIL ON THE VOYAGE

Exciting Trip to San Francisco of the Largest Bark Afloat.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 2.

With her royal masts gone, most of her topgallant and royal yards carried away, and havoc wrought in her standing and running rigging, the largest sailing vessel in the world, the four-masted bark May Flint, entered port yesterday morning.

She had completed the most sensational voyage of the year, having weathered two fearful gales, and narrowly escaped the rocks at Bodega Heads. The experience of the May Flint just outside the bay when she faced the terrors of a leeward shore no one of her officers and seamen will ever forget. She left her anchor and sixty fathoms of chain in the rocks, but that was a trifle, for the escape of the monster ship itself was a little short of miraculous.

The entrance of the May Flint into this harbor is of great interest, regardless of her passage so crowded with adventures. It is the first time the vessel has reached this port and the first time a ship of anything like her measurements has attempted the passage around the Horn propelled by the uncertain forces of wind and current. She is a mighty bark, otherwise she could never have reached harbor to let the world know the story of her battle with great walls of water and gales of tremendous force. Once she was the transatlantic steamer Persian Monarch, of the Monarch Line, running between New-York and London. When the line was broken up the big steamer went to the Wilson Line. May 3, 1894, the steamer broke her rudder and went aground on Long Island. Her passengers were taken off in tugs and the steamer was sold to Flint & Co. of New-York, who transferred her into the leviathan vessel she now is and named her the May Flint. She is now on her maiden voyage from Baltimore as a full-rigged bark.

What her voyage means in a mercantile sense can be understood from the statement that she has in her hold 5,000 tons of coal from the Chesapeake. To carry this enormous burden and move the vessel, measuring 411 feet from stern to tip of bowsprit, took a spread of 10,000 yards of canvas. Such sails as these were heavy enough to test the strength of the sturdiest sailors when it was necessary to reef them, and it is not to be wondered at that the force of the gale, when gathered in the reefed topsails, snapped the great spars as if they were matches.

The first of the gales was met by the bark in 30 south latitude. When the ship was careening far over under the stress of the gale the fore and main upper topsail yards gave way. The men had to go aloft to cut away the broken spars and clear the tangled rigging. Seas were sweeping over the deck, but the houses were tight and strong, so little damage was done.

The men had not finished talking of the perils of the first hurricane when a second storm burst upon the May Flint. As the topsails could not be set, owing to the first accident, the royals were spread on fore, main, and mizzen. The second gale was worse than the first. Finally the wind made an almost clean sweep of sails and yards. When the wreck had been cut away there remained only four yards on each of the square-rigged masts. The jigger was the important sail then. Beset as the May Flint was with dangers, she went through the gale without the loss of a man.

In the long sail across the equator, and on to port the ends of the broken masts were rounded and smoothed, and the rigging was made shipshape in appearance. The bark was fixed in such a way that she could enter harbor merely looking queer and not as if in distress. The cut-off appearance of her masts might have passed for a freak of rigger and builder, but for the greater danger the May Flint had to meet before reaching the place of safety that was her destination.

The ship sighted the North Heads about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. It was foggy, and she remained there waiting for a favorable opportunity to get over the bar. Later in the afternoon she was reported as outside, but nothing was said of the peril she was in. This peril resulted from gradually nearing the shore, the wind being from just the quarter to prevent the bark from getting away from the rocks. The roar of the surf could be plainly heard when Capt. Nickels got out an anchor. Even with the powerful steam machinery on the May Flint such a thing as kedging out a vessel of the Flint's size was impossible. A boat was lowered and the mate, with two seamen, went ashore to telephone for help. Landing was a feat itself, and it was impossible to get back to the ship. The men had miles to walk before they could reach a telephone, and then it might be hours before a tug could get to the ship.

The Flint drew nearer the rocks in spite of the anchor, until the lead told that there was nothing to be done but to await the crash. Just then came a change in the wind, and Capt. Nickels determined to risk sailing out. All the force of the steam hoisting machinery was exerted, but the big anchor would not move. The anchor was cut loose and with it sixty fathoms of chain.

The wind held some little time and the big vessel got further and further from danger. Just as a new breeze shifted and made peril again seem near, the tug Alert came to the rescue. But for the telephone message the tug would have had a good claim for salvage. As it is, there is merely a bill for towing. The Alert brought the Flint to anchor off Spear Street at 9 o'clock in the morning.

While the May Flint is in port many persons will doubtless visit her, for besides being distinguished as the largest vessel under sail, she is really a wonder as regards her mechanical appliances. She has steam steering gear, steam winches, and steam capstans, windlasses and pumps without end. There are compartments for 600 tons of water ballast in her hold. Her four main and cross jack yards are 98 feet long. The bowsprit and jibboom extend 43 feet.

Music at Manhattan Beach.

Kerker's Grand Orchestra will play the following programmes at Manhattan Beach to-day:

AFTERNOON.

March, "Gallant and Gay"	Aronson
Overture, "Light Cavallerie"	Suppé
Selection, "Castles in the Air"	Kerker
Nocturne	Chopin
"The Shepherd Preparing to Dance"	Lassen
Reverie	Bottesini
Prelude, third act "Lohengrin"	Wagner
Waltz, "Artist's Life"	Strauss
Paraphrase, "How Beautiful Art Thou"	Nesvadba

EVENING.

Chacone	Durand
Souvenir de Beaulieu	Diaz
Selection, "Corsair"	Rice
Galop, "Leichtes Blut"	Strauss

March, "Metropolitan"	Bial
Overture, "Raymond"	Thomas
Waltz, "Collonnen"	Strauss
Harp Sounds	Jungmann
Selections, "Pearl of Pekin"	Kerker
Entr'acte, "Colombe"	Gounod
Serenade	Pierne
Chorus of Norwegian Sailors, "Flying Dutchman"	Wagner
Pantaisie, "Dixey"	Mollenhauer
Valse, "Coppelia"	Delibes
Pizzicati, "Sylvia"	Delibes
La Belle Amazone	Loeschhorn
Galop, "Express"	Strauss

Col. Fellows Attacked by Gastritis.

District Attorney Fellows was not at his office yesterday, and Vernon M. Davis served as Acting District Attorney.

It was said by Mr. Davis that Col. Fellows is suffering from a light attack of gastritis, but no serious results are apprehended.

RAN A SMALL REPUBLIC

Boys and Girls of the George Industrial Camp Home Again.

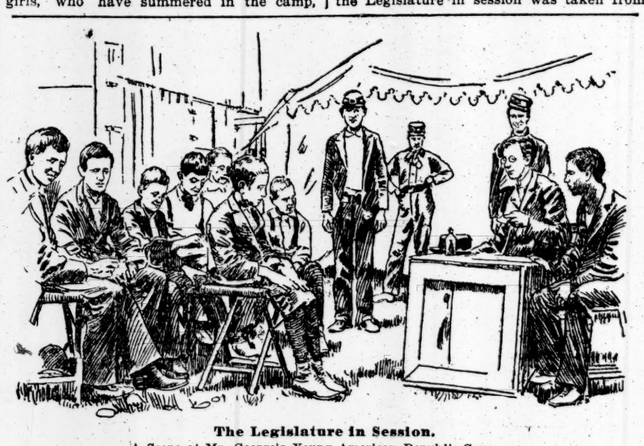
CONDUCTED ON A MONEY BASIS

Those Who Wouldn't Work Were Paupers and Had No Luxuries—Some Were "Cops" and Some Senators.

"Rah! Rah! Rah! Who are we? We are the boys of the G. I. C. Are we in it? Yes, we are; Freeville, fresh air. Rah! Rah! Rah!"

That was the cry, given with a will, which proceeded from the mouths of a squad of travel-stained young soldiers who marched into University Place yesterday morning. They were the militiamen of the Young America Republic, as it is to be, or the George Industrial Camp, Freeville, N. Y., as it has been up to date, returning to New-York after a two months' stay in the miniature republic, where they have governed themselves according to the most approved methods of modern political economy.

There was an exciting time just outside the Boys' Free Reading Room, 68 and 70 University Place, where the companies disbanded. The whole number, 150 boys and girls, who have summered in the camp,



The Legislature in Session.
A Scene at Mr. George's Young American Republic Camp.

came through from Ithaca Wednesday night by rail and reached the Cortlandt Street Ferry at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. From there the girls were sent home in cars, while the boys, in all the glory of their regimentals, real guns, drums, and a flag, marched up Cortlandt Street to Broadway, and up Broadway to Fourteenth Street, and round the corner into University Place. There they cheered and drummed and greeted the fathers and mothers and sisters who had come to receive them, and, selecting their various effects from a motley array of baggage deposited on the sidewalk, departed, with more or less regret, to their homes.

The packing of the baggage had been done by the boys themselves, it was very evident, and on the sidewalk articles of wearing apparel mingled familiarly with fruit and vegetables of all descriptions.

A small, round-faced boy trudged off with a sack of green corn over his shoulder. A well-developed pumpkin could be seen through a coarse sack on a larger boy's shoulder. A third boy carried off as a pet trophy the skeleton of a horse's head, and every other boy, with bundle and bag, was eating either an apple or a pear.

"The man who says the small boy is killed by eating green apples," remarked William R. George, President of the Young Republic, apropos of this luncheon, "doesn't know what he is talking about. They can eat them with impunity; they thrive on them."

It was in his first breathing space that Mr. George found time to say a few words after the boys with all their affectionate relatives and the admiring outside crowd had departed, leaving behind uniforms, guns, drums, shreds of the red trimming of the uniforms, and nearly enough fragments of wrapping paper to stock an ordinary retail store.

"I never had so little trouble in my life," he went on. "The boys were making the laws, and paying the policemen to have them kept themselves, and it made a great difference."

For the last five years Mr. George has been devoting himself to the interests of the boys of the streets. This camp up in the State has been one of his most important works in their behalf. Last year he tried the plan of self-government for the first time, and this year the plan was improved and the camp took the form of a miniature republic, with all the necessary political and business departments. The government began with the laws of the United States and the State of New-York as a basis, modified later to suit the exigencies of the smaller republic. A monetary system, with currency—red, yellow, and blue paper—of six denominations, 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents and one dollar, was satisfactory.

At the close of the republic for the season, all moneys were redeemed with fruits, vegetables, and clothing. Some of the more thrifty boys had three barrels of potatoes to take home.

Everything was on a paying basis. Each young man—and woman, too—spent the morning of each day at work, the boys in carpentry and farming, and the girls in cooking, sewing, and millinery work, for which they were paid regular wages. The afternoon was devoted to recreation. With this money they paid their current expenses, board, lodging, &c. Public officers received good salaries. The price of unskilled labor was 50 cents a day, and the highest pay 90 cents. A three-cent income tax was levied upon each citizen.

Each meal cost 10 cents, and lodging was also 10 cents. Nothing was given away. If a farmer brought in a lot of apples or pears, a capitalist would perhaps invest, and retail his stock out to his fellow-citizens, and add to his accumulations.

There were paupers in this as in other communities, and for some time they were fed and lodged at the expense of the Government. One of the citizens finally raised a revolt at this, a bill was passed, and from that time if a pauper would not work and earn his food and lodging he went without. The obligations the citizens were called to meet brought them to a realizing sense of the value of money. They were no longer slightly good-natured in loaning or careless in losing. No one was obliged to work, but with no work there was no money.

There was a bank, of course, a Post Office, a police force, and Senate and House of Representatives.

There was woman suffrage, too.

"I don't know whether I am in favor of it in reality; I don't think I am.

"It was at the first election," he said, "that some of the young ladies came around to the ballot boxes and wanted to vote, as they were taxed, but of course that was not allowed. Then they went to one of the legislators, and he got the bill through both houses, though by a small majority. One of the boys objected and started a petition. He was a slick-talking fellow, and all the girls liked him, so when he went around and told them they didn't want to vote, many of them signed his petition. There were so many signatures that I vetoed the bill. Then later some trouble came up among the girls—a question of taxation arose, and they thought they were unjustly treated. I explained to them why they couldn't vote, and they immediately got up a big counter-petition. A day was appointed to give them a hearing. There were a great many visitors at the camp that day, and the girls fixed themselves all up in their white dresses, presented their petition, and were given the franchise.

"We had a woman Senator, and she was a bright, pretty little girl, too. There were two women officers in charge of the court, who decided upon the degree of the offenses of prisoners brought in."

Every boy, of course, wanted to be a "cop" in this new republic, and great was the sorrow when it was learned that a civil service examination was necessary.

"Why didn't me mudder trash me and make me go to school?" groaned one small boy, who couldn't pass.

Another difficulty came when a bright but small-sized "cop" was obliged to arrest two offenders, older and larger. He was greatly afraid of being "punched," but when he found he would be fined and lose his office if he didn't do his duty, he did it. Two policemen were at one time locked up, one for neglect of duty, and the other for receiving bribes.

There was no resistance offered, for that meant a heavy fine, and the wealthy men of the community could enjoy a great many luxuries. One of these was life at the "Hotel Waldorf"—the loft of a barn. All the "hotels" where the boys slept were at first in possession of the Government, but the privilege of this one building was let out to private enterprise, being leased to the highest bidder. It was estimated that it cost $4 a day to run it, and one proprietor who leased it at $5.50 could not meet his liabilities and failed. A later proprietor paid $9.50 a day and made money. By that time the "hotel" had been partitioned off into private and expensive apartments, costing from fifty to 75 cents a day. The most elaborate of these had beautiful chromos upon their white muslin partitions. This proprietor increased the number of his apartments, and charged his patrons 5 cents each time they used a writing table he provided, and 10 cents for lying in bed in the day time. He also found that by engaging pauper labor he could have water brought to the house and make a goodly sum from the ablutions of his guests. The Senate and House of Representatives engaged in many hard fights. One of the most important of these was over the pass to go off the grounds—forty-eight acres—which was used for the republic.

Representatives were elected every week in the republic, and Senators every two weeks. The Senators were the more conservative, being composed of the older boys. The pass was to cost $5, and could thus belong only to the wealthy and more industrious citizens. There was great opposition.

"It is a provision only for the rich men," said one side.

"It will only keep in the paupers," said the other.

The bill passed, but the members of the House of Representatives were not re-elected for another term. The matter had blown over when the Senatorial election came on, and the orator who had been strongest against the pass had become its supporter, and all was well.

The young America Republic may eventually have a serious effect on east side politics. One youthful citizen remarked to his President:

"Yer can just bet yer bottom dollar that Barney McQuade ain't agoin' to lead me aroun' by de nose like he does me fader and de rest of de men in de wards. I'll let 'em know I know somethin' about making laws."

Election day is exciting. The picture of the Legislature in session was taken from a photograph made by a young woman interested in the work. Her efforts are greatly appreciated. The Secretary's minutes show that in a certain meeting of the Senate "Mr. Dapping moved a vote of thanks to the lady of the photograph," which was duly seconded by another gentleman and carried.

Mr. George is the originator and chief mover in this work among the poorest children of New-York. He had twenty unpaid assistants this Summer, and support was given by different Protestant religious bodies of Central New-York. A regular organization for the Young America Republic is to be formed immediately with many philanthropic men as officers.

A NATIONAL ARBORICULTURAL SOCIETY

Brooklyn Tree-Planting Association Addresses Mayors of Many Cities.

The Tree-Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, which was organized solely to aid in beautifying that city, is now broadening its field, and, encouraged by the good results accomplished at home, has determined to give other municipalities the benefit of that knowledge which it has gained by experience.

In pursuance of this idea, it has issued its Circular No. 7, which is addressed and being sent to the Mayors of all cities in the country that have a population of over 15,000 inhabitants.

The circular advises and shows how to select trees that are peculiarly adapted to each locality, both in vigor and inherent ability to resist insect ravages, and so secure a growth of shade trees that will be a lasting adornment to any city.

The circular also gives some useful hints as to the best methods of organizing local tree-planting societies. In this direction it suggests that Mayors should invite a number of their intelligent, refined, and progressive citizens, who are at the same time conservative men, to unite with them in forming the nucleus of an organization which may be enlarged by the election of other suitable persons to membership.

When a sufficient number of such local societies are organized it is proposed to weld them all into a body, which might be known as the National Association for the Promotion of Arboriculture. The branch societies could exchange valuable information, while the National body could perform a valuable work in keeping unprincipled dealers in check.

In a circular letter which has just been issued to the citizens of Brooklyn there is much information on the subject of pruning. Few understand this subject; so injurious pruning is common. To comprehend the needs of a tree, and then cut away that which is injurious, is the work of the intelligent expert, the circular says. There are men who really know how to prune trees, but do not dare to do so because their employers will not let them carry out their own ideas.

The Tree-Planting and Fountain Society is prepared to give information and advice to all who may desire it.

A new order of things will be promulgated, about the middle of September, by the society, which, it is hoped, will start the public moving in the right direction to further the interests of arboriculture.

THE ROACH DIAMOND THEFT

A Niece Accuses Her Aunt of Larceny—Counter-Charges Made.

Mrs. Annie Roach of 813 Amsterdam Avenue, the wife of Harry Roach, a comedian, who was arrested Wednesday evening on a warrant issued at the instance of her niece, Mrs. Laura Barse, of 72 East Eighty-fourth Street, charging larceny of a pair of one-hundred-dollar earrings, appeared in Yorkville Court to answer the charge yesterday. She was under bail of $1,000 furnished by E. L. Roach of 819 Sixth Avenue. The complainant said her aunt had attempted to blackmail her, and that Mrs. Roach often visited her and helped herself to anything she wanted. Her husband, too, had written her threatening letters demanding money. Mrs. Barse secured a divorce from her husband some eighteen months ago.

The aunt denounced her niece as an adventuress, and intimated that she had lived as Mrs. Clifton in Buffalo. She said she had returned the diamonds that she borrowed by one William Levana, 23 Amsterdam Avenue, and that he lost one and returned the other to her.

At the request of the lawyers the hearing was adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

A Queer Medal of Napoleon III.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Napoleon the Great was a sedulous coiner of medals of victory, as all numismatic collectors are aware. His nephew imitated him in this practice, although his opportunities for this kind of self-glorification were, of course, not so numerous as those of his uncle. A collector of Rappoltsweiler informs the Tageblatt that he is the possessor of a very rare medal, for which Napoleon III. ordered a die to be made, and of which the specimens would now be extremely plentiful but for the battle of Sedan. On one side of the medal is the profile of Louis Napoleon, whose head is crowned with the laurel of victory, and the inscription, "Napoleon III., Imperator." On the other stand the sanguine words, "Finis Germaniae, 1870." The medal is of some white metal, possibly silver, and is somewhat larger than an English half-crown. The Tageblatt doubts whether the despondent Napoleon himself gave the order for such a medal to be coined, and is rather inclined to think that it is only the speculation of a certain business firm which reckoned confidently upon French conquest of Germany, and resolved to get an early profit out of it.

BEN BRUSH SHOWS SPEED

The Western Youngster Won a Race at Sheepshead Bay.

THE STAKE RACE WON BY BATHAMPTON

Nanki Pooh and Paladin Finally Win the Races That Were Due Them—Annie Barron Also Won.

It was an off day at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, there being but one stake event on the card. That was the Russet Handicap, at a mile and a half, over the turf course, and was the last race decided. This was won by Bathampton, Marcus Daly's imported son of Hampton, who beat Redskin after a hard fight in the stretch. Redskin had made all the running, and the victory was one that was due as much to Taral's skillful riding as to anything else.

But the lack of stake events did not prevent the day's sport from being interesting. The first race, for instance, brought out Ben Brush, the Western youngster about whom so much has been said, and who was beaten in ridiculous fashion on his first appearance. Yesterday he was fit, ran fast, and appeared to be more like a race horse than his previous effort indicated. It was true that he had nothing of any account to defeat in the field that ran against him, but he won in a gallop as he pleased in 1:00 2-5, which is good time. He must first run against and defeat race horses before his standing as a high-class animal is established.

Nick gave the talent a hard blow in the second race when he defeated Wernberg and Waltzer in a selling race at six furlongs. The latter ran all right, but Wernberg was allowed to loaf along in the ruck, and so was defeated. Wernberg is one of the "Pa Bill" Daly horses that must win in front if he wins at all. If he had been sent to the front, of course, all the rest would have tried to race him off his legs. But he never could do much when allowed to loaf until the end of a race.

Nanki Pooh has finally landed the race that the Beard Brothers have been expecting him to win for some time. It was a run of a mile and an eighth, and he was a red-hot favorite for it, so that the victory was barren of enormous financial returns, considering what the Beards have lost on him in the past. Langdon was the pacemaker for him during the hard part of the race, but the Preakness-bred gelding quit in the pinch at the end. Nanki Pooh won by a couple of lengths, and April Fool, a rank outsider, just beat Langdon for the place.

Paladin made a runaway race of the fourth event, a mile dash, in which he had to carry but eighty-seven pounds. Under the feather-weight, and racing in front, he was able to win, though Peacemaker and Beldemere gave him a lively brush at the finish. The Butterflies, which was the favorite, could get no part of the money, finishing fourth, and close up to the bunch.

Griffin managed to get David Gideon's filly Annie Barron out of the maiden class in the fifth race, a five-furlong dash for illies, for which Ha-Ha was the good thing, backed down from 12 to 1 at the opening to 3 to 1 at the close. She was never dangerous, or even prominent in the race, Peggoty making the running until within a short distance of the finish, when both Annie Barron and Sunrise II. passed her and got the major parts of the purse. This was Griffin's only winning mount of the day.

Details of the races, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the contestants, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:00 2-5.

1—Ben Brush, Ed Brown's b. c., by Bramble-Roseville, 114 pounds ..... (Williams)
2—Mussulman, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 95.. ..... (O'Leary)
3—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 101½ ..... (Clayton)
4—Senator Murphy, 98.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—20..Ben Brush	...Out	8—1..Senator Murphy	...7—5
10—1..Mussulman	...2—1		
6—1..Intermission	1—1	20—1..Lorrainia	...5—1

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile, on main track. Time—1:13 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Nick, A. Itkens's blk. h., 5 years, by Mortemer-Retribution, 104 pounds, $1,000.. ..... (Clayton)
2—Waltzer, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 106, $1,800.. ..... (Griffin)
3—Lustre, Goughacres Stable's ch. m., 5, 105, $1,400 ..... (Littlefield)
4—Jack of Spades, 4, 107.
5—Wernberg, 4, 108.
6—Pop Gray, 4, 105.
7—Harlton, 4, 101.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—1..Nick	...2—1	6—1..Jack of Spades	...2—1
13—5..Waltzer	...4—5		
20—1..Lustre	...8—1	8—1..Pop Gray	...2—1
7—5..Wernberg	...2—5	20—1..Halton	...8—1

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56. No bid for the winner.

1—Nanki Pooh, Erie Stable's br. c., by Darebin-Yum Yum, 108 pounds, $800 ..... (Sims)
2—April Fool, P. Lorillard's b. c., 106, $700.. ..... (Perkins)
3—Langdon, J. H. Kelley & Co.'s ch. f., 105, $800 ..... (Clayton)
4—Doggett, 109.
5—Manchester, 102.
6—Sir Dixon, Jr., 102.
7—Basso, 105.
8—Nicolini, 104½.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..Nanki Pooh	...Out	12—1..Manchester	...4—1
15—1..April Fool	...5—1	6—1..Sir Dixon, Jr.	...7—5
15—1..Langdon	...5—1	20—1..Basso	...7—1
8—1..Doggett	...2—1	40—1..Nicolini	...12—1

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Paladin, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3 years, by Hawkstone-Princess Palatine, 87 pounds ..... (O'Leary)
2—Peacemaker, Goughacres Stable's b. g., 4, ... (Littlefield)
3—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 4, 104.. ..... (Perkins)
4—The Butterflies, 3, 113.
5—Aurelian, 4, 102.
6—Patrician, 4, 119.
7—Hermanita, 3, 86.
8—Bellicoso, 3, 95.
9—Captain T., 5, 98.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
20—1..Paladin	...8—1	8—1..Aurelian	...3—1
5—1..Peacemaker	...7—5	10—1..Patrician	...4—1
5—1..Beldemere	...7—5	40—1..Hermanita	...25—1
9—5..The Butterflies	...3—5	12—1..Bellicoso	...4—1
		20—1..Captain T.	...8—1

Won by a half length; a neck between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden fillies two years old of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Annie Barron, D. Gideon's b. f., by Hindoo-Carrie C., 110 ..... (Griffin)
2—Sunrise II., Marcus Daly's ch. f., 112.. (Taral)
3—Peggoty, C. Littlefield's blk. f., 110.. ..... (Littlefield)
4—Allegra, 110.
5—Predicament, 110.
6—Belle Amie, 110.
7—Rebea, 110.
8—Connemaugh, 110.
9—Royal Gun, 110.
10—Ha Ha, 110.
11—Trillette, 110.
12—Wild Violet, 112.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Annie Barron	...2—1	30—1..Rebea	...10—1
5—2..Sunrise II	...1—1	40—1..Connemaugh	...15—1
8—1..Peggoty	...3—1	20—1..Royal Gun	...5—1
8—1..Allegra	...3—1	3—1..Ha Ha	...1—1
15—1..Predicament	...6—1	15—1..Trillette	...6—1
6—1..Belle Amie	...2—1	15—1..Wild Violet	...6—1

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—The Russet Handicap of $50 each, $30 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half, on the turf. Time—2:35.

1—Bathampton, Marcus Daly's b. h., 4 years, by Hampton-The Bat, 112 pounds ..... (Taral)
2—Redskin, Ramapo Stable's ch. h., 6, 109. ..... (Doggett)
3—Counter Tenor, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 108 ..... (Reiff)
4—Song and Dance, 4, 103.
5—Maurice, 3, 99.
6—Orinda, 4, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Bathampton	...1—1	8—1..Song and Dance	...1—1
5—1..Redskin	...7—5	7—2..Maurice	...6—5
4—1..Counter Tenor	...7—5	7—1..Orinda	...9—5

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

MISS McGREGOR A WINNER.

Beat Brunhilde in the 2:20 Trot at Belmont Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Rather a small crowd of people was on hand at the races at Belmont Park this afternoon, and they had the pleasure of witnessing some very tame sport. There was a great deal of talk indulged in by the horsemen concerning the Gentry-Patchen "fake" of yesterday, and they generally agreed that the association was about as much to blame for it as the drivers. However, the judges fined Jack Curry $500 and suspended him until it is paid. The latter will settle, protest, and take the matter before the Board of Review at its next meeting. Both Curry and McHenry left to-night for Louisville.

To-day's races closed the meeting here. The first race on the programme was the 2:20 trot, in which there were seven starters. Soon after the word was given in the first heat, Brunhilde went to the front and led around the first turn, closely followed by Chance and Miss McGregor. The daughter of Viking was full of trot, and such a thing as heading her was out of the question. She won rather handily in 2:15¼ by a length from Chance, who was two lengths ahead of Miss McGregor.

The heat seemed to warm up the latter, and in the second she made Chance and Brunhilde take second and third places, respectively, after a lively drive through the home stretch. Miss McGregor won the third and fourth heats rather handily.

Bumps struck a very easy thing in the 2:20 pace. The first two heats were won with speed to spare, but in the third he had to do some pretty stiff pacing because of a bad break made on the back stretch. He fell back behind the other horses, but when he once regained his feet he came at a terrific clip and defeated Abelo right at the wire in a driving finish.

Many of the horses here have been shipped to Boston and Louisville, where meetings are to be held next week, while some of them will remain for the Point Breeze meeting, which comes off next week.

The summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Miss McGregor, b. m., by Robert McGregor-dam Morgan Belle, by Administrator, (Barnes) 3 1 1 1
Brunhilde, gr. m., by Viking, (McCarthy) 1 3 3 4
Chance, b. g., (Pettit) 2 2 2 2
Roseline, br. m., (Clark) 4 4 4 3
Hilda A., br. m., (Noble) 6 6 5 5
Lady M., br. m., (Norton) 5 5 6dis
Time—2:15¼; 2:14¾; 2:15½; 2:16¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes-dam Ethel, by Strathmore, (Wilson) 1 1 1
Abelo, b. m., (McCarthy) 2 2 2
Clara C., b. m., (Newcomb) 3 3 3
Cornel, ch. m., (Barnes) 4 6 4
John Sprague, gr. g., (Norton) 6 4 6
Gem D., b. h., (Noble) 5 7 5
Albert Darling, b. g., (Bither) 7 5 7
Time—2:13; 2:15¼; 2:16.

Must Pay Back the Money.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Van Syckel decided that James W. Hope of the Linden Township Committee must pay back to the Linden Blood Horse Association $5,000 which he obtained under peculiar circumstances in 1893. The association made application for and received a racing license without giving any consideration. Immediately after the license was granted the association paid over to Hope $5,000, with the understanding that it was to be used in the building of a sewer through the township. Hope never used the money for this purpose, and the association recently sued to recover the money, with the result stated. Judge Van Syckel said that the acceptance of the money by Hope was the same as though he had accepted a bribe.

NEW-YORKS PLAYED POORLY.

Only Made One Run in Their Game with Cleveland—Plenty of Errors.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cleveland, 14; New-York, 1.
Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 6.
Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 2.
Washington, 11; Cincinnati, 4. (First Game.)
Cincinnati, 12; Washington, 6. (Second Game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	71	37	.657
2—Cleveland	78	43	.629
3—Philadelphia	64	45	.587
4—Boston	61	48	.560
5—Brooklyn	61	48	.560
6—New-York	59	52	.532
7—Pittsburg	60	53	.531
8—Cincinnati	58	52	.527
9—Chicago	58	54	.518
10—Washington	34	70	.327
11—St. Louis	36	76	.321
12—Louisville	29	82	.261

A one-sided, uninteresting game of baseball was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Clevelands and New-Yorks. There were not over 2,000 spectators present, and many of them left long before the game was over, owing to the miserable manner in which the New-Yorks played ball. Their work was really so poor in the second and third innings that the visitors scored 9 unearned runs.

The New-Yorks could not bat Young to any advantage, and they only got 1 run off him during the game. The few hits they made were scattered and of but little or no use, as there were no good hits made in any one inning to send a runner over the plate. The game opened with Meekin in the box, and the Clevelands at the bat. Burkett led off with a two-bagger to centre field, and after McKean was thrown out at first Burkett scored on Childs's double to left, and the latter came in on McAleer's single to centre.

In the second inning, after an error by Stafford, a base on balls, two singles, and a wild throw by Meekin had netted 3 runs for the Clevelands and placed a man on third base. Capt. Davis thought it was about time to call a halt, so he sent Meekin to the bench and brought German in to do the remainder of the pitching. He did well enough in closing the second inning, but his pitching proved rather costly in the third inning, as he gave four men their bases on balls, which, in connection with the errors of Doyle and Van Haltren, aided by a three-bagger and a single, enabled the Clevelands to score 6 runs.

Only 3 runs were scored by the visitors during the remainder of the game, and they were all earned. A two-bagger by McGarr and a single by Blake gave them a run in the fourth inning; a two-bagger by McAleer and another double by Tebeau scored the run in the fifth inning, while McAleer's single, Tebeau's sacrifice, and McGarr's single gave them their run in the seventh inning.

The only run the New-Yorks were able to score was in the second inning, when Davis led off with a three-bagger and scored on Burns's sacrifice. Murphy replaced Fuller in the fifth inning. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkitt, lf	3	5	2	0	0	Fuller, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
McKean, ss.	1	2	3	2	0	Murphy, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	3	7	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
McAleer, cf.	2	3	4	0	0	V'H'l'n, cf.	0	1	5	0	1
Tebeau, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	8	0	1
McGarr, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0	Davis, 3b.	1	2	2	5	0
Blake, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Burns, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Zimmer, c.	2	0	4	0	0	Stafford, 2b.	0	0	5	2	2
Young, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Wilson, c.	0	0	2	2	0
						Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14	16	27	10	0	German, p.	0	1	0	2	0
						Total	1	8	27	13	5

Cleveland	2	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	—14
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; New-York, 1. First base on balls—Cleveland, 8; New-York, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; New-York, 8. Struck out—Cleveland, 2; New-York, 4. Three-base hits—Burkitt, Davis. Two-base hits—Burkett, (2,) Childs, McAleer, Tebeau, McGarr. Sacrifice hits—Tebeau, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Davis. Double plays—Davis, Stafford, and Doyle; German, Murphy, and Doyle. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and O'Day.

BROOKLYN'S EASY VICTORY.

Batted Pittsburg's Pitchers Freely and Played Well in the Field.

The Brooklyns had an easy time of it yesterday in their baseball match with the Pittsburgs, as they drove Hart out of the box in the first inning and pounded Moran all over the field during the next three innings. It was ladies' day at Eastern Park and the usual large crowd of the fair sex were present.

During the practice prior to the game two of the Br

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Higher Prices.

WEST BUYING AND SHORTS COVERING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Firmer —Cotton Easy — Coffee Steady.

The grain markets were lower early in the day, but showed considerable strength at the close, as influenced by the West and on rather free buying for foreign account, with only a fair trade. Provisions were firmer, but not active. Cotton continued to decline and closed easy. Coffee followed Europe and lost a few points.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	63¾@	64
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¼@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.25 @	10.75
Lard, Western steam	.. @	6.30
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated	4½@	4 7-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	16
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¼@	8½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.25 @	..
Lead	3.42½@	3.45

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and lost ¼@⅜c on easier cables, heavy receipts at the Northwest, lower West, and free realizing; advanced 1@1¼c with the West and on foreign buying, closing firm at ⅝@⅝c advance, with a moderate trade. Spot was ¼c higher and in moderate demand. Sales, 84,000 bushels, all for export, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3c over September, free on board, store; 4,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 1½c over December, free on board, afloat, and 40,000 bushels do at 4c over September, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 64⅞c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67⅞c; No. 1 Manitoba, 67¾c. Clearances hence, 57,133 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 174,407 bushels; from Pacific ports, 111,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 234,524 bushels; in the interior, 556,906 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with early prices ⅛@⅜c down with the cables, but rallying ⅛@¾c on local covering, and closing steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline. Spot was easier and less active. Sales, 200,000 bushels, including to shippers, 100,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2@2½c over September, free on board, afloat, according to delivery; the trade bought 30,000 bushels yellow at 1c over September, in elevator; 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ¼c over September, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 1¼c over September, delivered. Receipts, 158,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 228,087 bushels; in the interior, 241,500 bushels. Clearances hence, 222,280 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 269,476 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet, and without special features, closing steady at partly ¼c advance. Spot was in fair jobbing demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 148,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c for new and 29c for old for 6,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24½@24¾c for 9,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 23½@24c for 4,000 bushels, and 23¼c, elevator, for 25,000 bushels, to arrive; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 27@27½c for 35,000 bushels old; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 25@33c for 70,000 bushels. Receipts, 79,800 bushels; exports, 515 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	160,000	62⅝@63⅞	63⅞
October	10,000	63 @64	64
December	2,590,000	64 15-16@66	66
May	440,000	68⅝@69⅞	69¾
Total	3,200,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	210,000	38¾@39	38⅞
October	310,000	38¼@39	38⅝
November	55,000	37½@38	37⅞
May	305,000	35 @35½	35¼
Total	880,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	40,000	22¾@23¼	23¼
October	60,000	22⅝@23⅛	23
May	10,000	25¼@..	25¼
No. 2 white—			
October	10,000	24½@24¾	24¾
Total	120,000		

FLOUR—Lower prices were accepted, but bidding was slow, and the amount of business small. Sales, 17,200 bbls, including 6,300 bbls City Mills at quotations; 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@3.60; 5,100 bbls Winter straights at $3.20@3.30, and 450 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.70. Arrivals, 10,387 bbls and 4,710 sacks; exports, 9,669 bbls and 18,350 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 32,309 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	2.35@ 2.40
No. 2	2.55@ 2.60
No. 1	2.70@ 2.75
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.30
White wheat straights	3.50@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.65
Special brands	3.60@ 3.75
City patents	4.00@ 4.25
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	.. @ 3.10
City fine	.. @ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	.. @ ..
Supers	2.20@ ..	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@ ..	.. @$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.45
Patent brands	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Weak and quiet; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Offered freely at easy prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.55; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.70; white, do, $2.60@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.05; grits, $1.05; chops, 75@77½c; coarse meal, 84c; fine do, 95c@$1.

OATMEAL—Quiet and weak. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sold recently to the extent of 1,750 bags, for delivery first half of October, at $2.50.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20,, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a fair degree of animation to the trading in small lots, but nothing done in a large way; high grades quoted in a jobbing way at $9.25@$9.75 per 100 lb, and fair grades at $8.50@$9. For timothy seed there was a fair jobbing demand; fair grades at $4.50@$4.75, and high grades at $5@$5.75 per 100 lb. "Crimson" clover quoted at $3.75@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market yesterday was more active. It had settled to a basis of 26¾c for prime yellow and 25¾c for good off-grade yellow, which attracted buying interest from the Mediterranean for the former and from England for the off-grade stock. The movement was not at all general, but consisted in the taking of some large lots. The fact that there was interest at all from shippers or that some of the markets abroad would use the oil at all freely, at current figures, prompted a better tone in the situation. Sales reached 1,700 bbls prime yellow at 26¾c and 300 bbls good off-grade yellow at 25¾c. MENHADEN—The fishermen and the dealers have at length come to an understanding over prices, and from 8,000 to 5,000 bbls have been marketed; the prices do not come, but it is said that they are about those that prevailed at the close of the season. PALM had a light inquiry, with prices unchanged; Lagos at 5@5¼c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing demand; American at 45c, boiled at 48c, and Calcutta at 50c. COCOANUT OIL was quiet; Cochin quoted at 5@5½c, and Ceylon at 5c. NEATSFOOT OIL was slow, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 45c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was slow and favoring buyers; 49@50c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The only quotation on the Pittsburg and Oil City Exchanges to-day was $1.24¾. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Had a feeble look on the early trade, but gathered firmness, and made a moderate advance through the list, with the close firm. The better tone was not from materially increased inquiry, but more from the packers holding off on offerings, and as a natural reaction from the sharp declines latterly. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 12,000 head. Week's hog packing, 145,000 head; same time last year, 200,000 head.

LARD—While rather easy at the West early in the day, without more than 2½ points change in prices, became stronger, although not active, and advanced 10 points on near options and 5 points on January, closing firm, with the West, at 5.90c for September, where October sold at 5.87½@5.97c, closing at 5.95c bid, and January at 5.82½@5.87c, closing at 5.87c bid. Here there was hardly material inquiry; cash was nominally 6.30c; city steam was quoted at 6@6.12½c; sales of 40 tcs. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.17c, nominal. Refined was dull and nominally 6.65c for Continent and 7c for South America. Compound lard was slow, with 4½@4¾c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—After a weak opening and prices 5c lower the market rallied a little, and closed firm at 15c advance on near options, and 5c on January, more by reason of light offerings from packers' hands than from material increase of demand. At the West September closed at $8.35, nominal; October was at $8.30@$8.45, closing at $8.45; January at $9.60@$9.67½, closing at $9.65. There was an active export business, and 900 bbls were taken up. Quotations here: For mess, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, $12@$14.

BACON—The opening was easier at about 2½ points lower on the short ribs trading at the West, from which there was a decline of 2½ points; but toward the close there was a reaction and an advance of 10 points on September and October, while January recovered 2½ points. At the West September was at $5.57 bid to $5.65 nominal, closing at $5.65, nominal; October at $5.60@$5.70 bid, closing at $5.70 bid, and January at $4.97@$5 bid, closing at $5 bid.

CUT MEATS—The call for supplies was light for both Western and city meats. The offers to sell were to a freer extent, but it was difficult to market more than the limited quantities needed for prompt use; city pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 6¾@7c; 10 lb average, 7¼c, asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, cleared, 5¼c.

BEEF—Shippers were steady buyers of tierced India mess and packet grade, for which they met firm prices. The home trade was moderate. Sales of 400 bbls and 300 tcs. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were on offer at easy prices, and had a slow sale; quoted at $14.50 at the West, and $15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at firmer prices, with increased demands. Receipts at the West, 30,005 head; same time last year, 38,901 head. Chicago—Receipts, 14,000 head; active; generally 5c higher; $3.80@$4.45; left over, 4,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; slow to 5c lower; $4@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $4@$4.30. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Indianapolis — Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $4.15@$4.40. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,985 head; slow; lower; $3.50@$4.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,500 head; barely steady; $3.70@$4.35. Pittsburg—$4.10@$4.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,385 head; $3.90@$4.35. Quotations here were at 5¾c for heavy, 5c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There were no sellers under 4¼c for city in barrels, yet, at the same time, liberal selling was not possible at that price; for large lots bids were set at 4½c. The market was held more for moderate offerings for the week than from especial buying interest. Sales were 50 hhds city at 4¼c, and 75 hhds, out of town, at 4¼c. For country there was a fairly steady feeling over prices; sales of 40,000 lb in lots at 4¼@4½c, as to quality. For Australian 5c was a nominal price.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, while the city pressers were asking 6¼c, it looked as though they would like to get a bid of 6¼c, at least for an important lot, with the probability of its not being turned down. There was more of an accumulation in the purchasers' hands than desired by them, with the prospects of demand in the dull condition of the compound lard business. The best open bid was 6c. For lard stearine there continued a quiet and nominal market. For oleo-oil, there was a report that a sale of Swift's extra was made at Rotterdam at 45 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts closed steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline, with a fairly active local trade, and free offerings. Havre and Hamburg were unchanged to ¼c down, and Europe selling freely. Spot Rio was easier and in light demand; No. 7 quoted at 15⅝@16c, and No. 8 at 14½c, with sale of 1,400 bags at 14½c for No. 8, and 400 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Options sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 14.40c, 500 bags at 14.35c; March, 500 bags at 14.05c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 250 bags at 14.65c; October, 1,750 bags at 14.65c, 500 bags at 14.70c; November, 500 bags at 14.40c; December, 2,000 bags at 14.35c; 5,250 bags at 14.40c; March, 2,000 bags at 13.95c; 1,000 bags at 14.00c, 6,500 bags at 14.05c; total, 19,750 bags. Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags March for December; total for day, 23,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same time Last Year.
January	14.20@14.30	12.35@12.45
February	14.10@14.20	12.25@12.35
March	14.00@14.10	12.20@12.25
April	13.85@13.95	12.10@12.20
May	13.75@13.85	12.05@12.10
September	14.60@14.70	13.70@13.75
October	14.65@14.75	13.10@13.15
November	14.40@14.50	12.70@12.80
December	14.40@14.45	12.55@12.60

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	215,082
Arrivals	....
Total	215,082
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,897
Total stock in New-York to-day	207,185
Total stock in Baltimore	60,688
Trrivals	....
Total	60,688
Deliveries yesterday	283—60,405
Total stock in New-Orleans	22,788
Arrivals	....
Total	22,788
Deliveries, two days	402—22,386
Total stock in other ports	....
	82,791
Total stock in United States	289,976
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 4	96,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 4	129,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
	241,000
Total	530,976
Same time 1894	508,050

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19¼
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts continued on the downward course and closed easy at 7@9 points decline, with heavy selling for local account, while outside markets were lower. New-Orleans was 6@9 points down, and Liverpool 1@2 points off. The recent bulls were anxious to obtain profits and were the most aggressive in their operations. Spot was quiet at unchanged prices, with sales of 363 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8½
Middling uplands	8¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling many be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	5-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.80@7.81	7.87	7.82	2,100
October	7.85@7.86	8.00	7.85	29,500
November	7.91@7.92	8.07	7.92	11,000
December	7.98@7.99	8.14	7.97	34,900
January	8.04@8.05	8.20	8.04	130,000
February	8.09@8.10	8.13	8.12	300
March	8.14@ ..	8.25	8.14	10,700
April	8.19@8.21	..	..	..
May	8.24@8.26	8.32	8.30	1,200
August	.. @ ..	8.48	8.48	200
Total				220,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	470	903	690	464	838	...
New-Orleans	617	737	1405	77	2319	...
Mobile	28	99	46	23	7	...
Savannah	161	220	573	151	936	...
Charleston	14	71	53	48	169	...
Wilmington	...	...	1	2	4	...
Norfolk	...	6	1	1	4	...
New-York	...	2	...	...	...	...
Boston	...	...	...	45	...	...
Philadelphia	1	...	11	160	1	...
West Point	...	...	50	...	...	...
Total	1291	2038	2830	971	4278	...
This day last week	973	755	731	635	709	3034
This day last year	3168	9254	6777	6466	5360	7160

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very moderate, with values ruling steady, and fancy grades scarce.

N. Orleans, centrif gal—		N. Orleans open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	28@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—New crop arrives slowly, and buyers appear to be holding off, while prices continue steady.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Good	⅞@4⅛	Java	3½@3¾
Prime	4¼@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran	65@ 70
Fair	3⅞@4		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—The raw market was firm, but refiners refused to take hold at present asking rates. Refined firm and active, with considerable product oversold.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96c test	3 3-16@ 3¼

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4⅞	@5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16
Powdered	4½	@4 11-16
Coarse powdered	4½	@4 11-16
Granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Fine granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Coarse granulated	4⅜	@4 9-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅜	@4 9-16
Confectioners' granulated	4½	@4 11-16
Cubes	4½	@4 11-16
XXXX powdered	4¾	@4 15-16
Mold A	4½	@4 11-16
Diamond A	4¼	@4 7-16
Confectioners' A	4⅛	@4 5-16
(1) Columbia A	4	@4 3-16
(2) Windsor A	4	@4 3-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4	@4 3-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	@4 3-16
(5) Empire A	3 15-16	@4⅛
No. 6	3 13-16	@4
No. 7	3⅞	@3 15-16
No. 8	3 11-16	@3⅞
No. 9	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 10	3 9-16	@3⅝
No. 11	3½	@3 11-16
No. 12	3 7-16	@3⅝
No. 13	..	@3 3-16
No. 14	..	@3 1-16

EGGS—Receipts moderate, but still ample for all requirements; fancy less so than the others, and holding steady.

State, country marks, per doz	16 @	16½
Pennsylvania, country marks	15 @	16
Western, northerly sections, fancy	15½@	..
Western, northerly sections, average, best	15 @	..
Western, central sections, good to prime	14½@	15
Western, southerly sections, prime	14 @	14½
Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz case	$3.60 @	$4.00
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	3.00 @	3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.50 @	2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.00 @	2.25
Western, culls, ungraded	1.25 @	2.25

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in rather moderate supply and fancy fruit meets some demand at fairly firm prices. Bartlett pears lower grades remain dull. Bartlett pears are not overplenty, and there is a fair market for all prime clean fruit at well-sustained prices. Fancy Seckel are firm, but small and common drag, and the scattering lots of late pears arriving are slow sale. Peaches in lighter supply and tending in sellers' favor. Quotations are full high for any important sales, but small selections of extra fancy large sometimes command a premium. A few fancy Keuka Lake Delaware grapes reach 13@14c per basket, but general State receipts are not of quality to exceed 11@12c. Black kinds steady. Up-river grapes fairly sustained at former prices; demand fair for fancy. Watermelons in moderate supply and steady. Muskmelons firm for choice. Cranberries quiet and values not well settled. We quote: Apples—Red sorts, round hoops, $1.50@$2; do, green, $1.25@$1.92; do, red sorts, flat hoops, $1.25@$1.75; do, green, $1@$1.50. Pears—Bartlett, fancy, $1.50@$3; do, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25; do, inferior, $1.25 fair to good, Seckel, $1.50@$2.75; do, later varieties, $1@$2. Peaches—Fancy, per basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, average, prime, 75c@$1; do, poor to fair, 40@60c. Grapes—State, Delaware, per basket, 11@12c; do, Keuka, 13@14c; do, black, 8@10c; do, upriver, Delaware, per case, 90c@$1.25; do, Niagara, 75c@$1; do, other, white, 50@75c; do, black, 60@90c. Watermelons—Large, per 100, $16@$18; do, small to medium, $8@$14. Muskmelons—Per bbl, $1@$2.50. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$6.50. Plums—Per 8-lb basket, 15@40c. DRIED—One or two more lots of State and Michigan evaporated apples are here; small jobbing sales reported at 6@7c, latter for fancy quality, and some Southern stock is going at 5@5¼c. Old evaporated remain dull and weak; difficult to say what good-sized lots would bring. Sun-dried apples have a very limited inquiry and prices are low and unsettled. Sales of prime evaporated raspberries at 17½c, of choice dried cherries at 9c, and of best huckleberries at 7½c; off grades of all varieties are offering lower. Scarcely anything doing in peeled peaches. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, 1894, fancy, 6¼@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; do, common to fair, 5@5½c; do, sun dried, 1895, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3½c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 7@8c; do, Georgia, 6@7c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 17@17½c; do, sun dried, 15½@16c. Cherries, 9c; huckleberries, 7@7½c. Blackberries—New, 4c; do, old, 3c. Apricots—California, new, 9½@11c; do, old, 7½@10c. Prunes—As to size and quality, 4@7c.

GAME—Fresh birds of all kinds are in light supply and firm; frozen quiet. We quote: Woodcock, fresh, per pair, $1@$1.20; partridges, nearby, $1@$1.25; do Western, $1; do frozen, 60c@$1; grouse, fresh, $1@$1.25; do frozen, $1@$1.35; quail, frozen, per doz, $2@$2.25; golden plover and English snipe, frozen, $2@$2.25; grass plover, fresh, $1.50@$1.75; small yellow-leg snipe, fresh, 75c@$1; sand snipe, 30@40c; venison, per lb, 16@18c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—No car lots in to-day, but jobbers were so well stocked that they did not care to handle the local express poultry, and business was wholly of a small peddling character. Prices unchanged, but a weaker feeling was developed. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 10@11½c, fowls, 9½@10c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—Market fairly active and desirable stock cleaning up in good shape; prices firm for fine qualities, but on under grades there is no improvement, and some such have failed to find an outlet. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do young, good size, 12@16c; do inferior, 6@10c; fowls, 10½@11c; chickens, Philadelphia dry-picked 13@18c; do Western dry-picked, 8@12½c; do scalded, 10@11½c; spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 14½@15c; do Western, 8@10c; Eastern geese, 15@16c; squabs, per doz, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes unchanged; supply liberal, and demand comparatively light. Sweets steady and moderately active. Tomatoes doing better.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl	75@	$1.25
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	30@	50
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	75@	1.25
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	75@	1.00
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50@	1.25
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	$7.00@	10.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	5.00@	7.50
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30@	40
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks	15@	25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	8@	12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@	30
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@	10
Egg plants, Jersey, per bbl	50@	75
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	75@	1.00
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	50@	75
Onions, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@	1.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@	1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	75@	1.00
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	90@	1.12
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	.. @	1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@	2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@	1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@	1.25
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50@	75
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	.. @	75
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	40@	50
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	30@	40
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	40@	50

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	90@	$1.25
Jersey, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	75@	1.00
Northern New-York, in bulk, per double-head bbl	90@	1.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	$1.75@	2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls	.. @	1.75

LEATHER—Demand was very fair and prices ruled firm.

HEMLOCK.

	Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	@24	@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	@24	@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	@24	@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	@21	@..	20 @21
Rejects			20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	36 @37	Light backs,	
Middle backs	36 @37	cow	36 @37
Middle, heavy	36 @37	Seconds	35 @..
Seconds, do	34½@35	Bellies	16 @17

OAK.

Second	35 @36	Bellies	19 @20
Dressed, backs	36 @38		

METALS—Tin firm at 14.35@14.40c. Lake copper firm at 12.25c. Lead easy at 3.42½@3.45c. Spelter unchanged at 14.15@14.20c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light, with values unchanged.

Southern, regular	27½
Southern, Old Dominion	27½
Machine-made barrels	28

RESIN—Prices very steady, with a light inquiry.

Good str'd	$1.55 @ ..	I	$2.20 @ ..
C'm str'd	1.47½@ ..	K	2.35 @ ..
E	1.65 @$1.70	M	2.60 @$2.65
F	1.80 @ 1.82½	N	2.75 @ 2.80
G	1.90 @ ..	W. G	2.90 @ 2.95
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W	3.15 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Sept. 5.—Resin firm; strained, $1.12½; good strained, $1.17½. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.25. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—Turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts, 77 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1@$1.15; receipts, 265 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c bid; sales, 985 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was held higher, with an increased demand reported, including to Glasgow, 5 loads of grain at 3d; to Leith, 8 loads of grain at 3½d; to Antwerp, 6 loads of grain at 2d; to Hamburg, 4 loads of grain at 45 pfennigs; to Rotterdam, 1 load of grain at 5½d.

British steamer, (to arrive) 12,000 bbls petroleum, Philadelphia to Dunkirk, 2s 4½d.

British steamer, Manganese ore, Pilley's Island, Newfoundland, to Baltimore, and a second Southern port, private terms.

Norwegian steamer, 273 tons, time charter, seven months, £275 per month.

German bark, 985 tons (to arrive) resin and spirits, Savannah to Cork, for orders, at or about 2s 6d and 3s 9d respectively.

Norwegian bark, 828 tons (to arrive) resin and spirits, Tybee, for orders

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sales for Profits Bring About Slightly Lower Prices.

NO IMPORTANT DECLINES RECORDED

Concessions Met by Strong Buying, Showing that Investors Regard Active Securities as Bargains at Anything Under Recent Quotations

THURSDAY—P. M.

Following yesterday's indications that profits accruing from recent sharp advances in the stock list might be prudently taken, prices reacted in to-day's market. London started the selling, as on previous days. It found a persistent following here to-day. The result appeared in declines for active securities, notably in the Granger and coal stocks. It was noticeable early in the day, however, that all offerings had willing takers. Buyers did not show special eagerness, but seemed inclined rather to accommodate those who wished to part with their holdings. Thus a quiet absorption of securities went on all day, preventing serious declines, checking decisively any attempt to raid the market and making uphill work for operators who may have held to pendulum delusions, or any other obsolete traditions of the stock market.

Demonstration seemed to be furnished today that the element which has controlled the upward movement, meaning investors who seek the financial district only when conditions indicate certainty of substantial advances, were interested in the reaction mainly because of the opportunity it furnished them to acquire securities at less than they were prepared to pay for them. They seemed to regard all concessions as bargains not to be neglected, and sellers had no difficulty in disposing to them of whatever they wished to spare.

Apart from professional sales, to be covered by later purchases, evidence appeared that many purchases for a turn were converted to-day from paper to pocket profits. Sales of this kind are to be expected with every change in the plane of prices. They have no lasting significance, and no relation to anything except the individual interest concerned. Observation has shown that agility sufficient to jump at the right time is not a lasting quality for those whose orders are placed from ticker reports, although on a day like this it counts among the moving causes. The usual experience of random operators is that they buy back securities at prices higher than they got in selling them.

The day's stock sales reached a total of 357,380 shares, against 441,689 shares yesterday. Declines were in stocks that had enjoyed the greatest advances. It will be seen that the day's losses were small compared with recent gains. St. Paul lost 1¼ per cent., Burlington, ⅞, and Rock Island ¾. Denver and Rio Grande preferred, London's recent favorite, lost 1¼ per cent., Louisville and Nashville 1½ per cent., and Atchison, ⅞. Tobacco held its own among the industrials. Sugar lost 1 per cent., Chicago Gas, 1⅜, General Electric, ⅝, Western Union ½, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, ⅝. The coal stocks showed a loss of 2 per cent. for Jersey Central, 1⅞ for Reading, 1 per cent. for Delaware and Hudson, and 1¾ for Lackawanna. This summary, covering the most active stocks, shows fractional losses in the main, to offset gains several times larger. The renewal of the upward movement will thus be made with prices well above any previous starting point.

Missouri Pacific furnished an exception to the general list by advancing ⅝ on good reports of earnings for the fourth week of August. The prominence which the stock enjoyed for the day led to reports that it had been taken in hand for a large advance. Canadian Pacific gained 1⅜ per cent., Consolidated Gas, 1 per cent.; Edison Electric of Brooklyn, 8 per cent.; Metropolitan Traction, 1⅜ per cent.; Minneapolis and St. Louis 2d preferred, 3¼ per cent., and St. Paul and Duluth preferred, 1½ per cent., all on limited transactions. Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which had advenced continuously of late, lost ¼ for the common and ¾ for the preferred.

There was no disturbance of Treasury gold to-day. Washington official reports, placing the reserve at close to $90,000,000, stated the condition existing Tuesday, when $1,100,000 had been withdrawn and no deposit had been made against it. Since then deposits have been $2,500,000 against $1,700,000 of withdrawals, so that the deficit has been restored. Commercial bills are reaching the market in increasing quantities. It is inevitable that they must soon reduce the rate of foreign exchange to a point at which gold cannot be exported without loss.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, but the offerings were liberal. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3¼@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. and upward for names less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $118,819,095, and the balances were $7,533,261. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $247,481.

Money in London, 1½@1½ per cent; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 1c per $1000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67⅝. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$51,614,334
Imports for the same period	22,901,712
Net exports	$28,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,070,868
Net exports to date, 1892	51,462,535

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ½, to 11⅛, and Erie 2d consols, ¼, to 80½. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 66¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 19⅜; Union Pacific, ⅝, to 16½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79½; New-York Central, ¼, to 106½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 58½; Erie, ⅛, to 9¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 22¼. Illinois Central sold at 108½. British consols were firm at 107⅝ for money and 107 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £373,697 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 60.12 per cent., is now 59.89 per cent., against an advance from 70.03 per cent. to 70.26 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 6,210,000f in gold and 1,745,000f. in silver.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	64	65¼	64	65¼	64	66	600
American Cotton Oil	24¼	24¾	23½	23½	23¼	22⅞	1,510
American Cotton Oil pf	73	73	72½	72¾	72½	73½	576
American Express	114	114	114	114	114	115	70
*American Sugar Refining	114½	114⅝	113¼	113½	113½	113⅝	35,320
*American Sugar Refining pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	103⅝	104½	209
American Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	95	99	100
American Tobacco	95	95¾	94½	94½	95	95⅜	15,698
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	22⅜	22⅜	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21¾	20,585
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	36⅛	36⅜	35	35	35	35¾	2,310
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	200
Baltimore & Ohio	65⅞	66½	65⅞	66¼	66	67	810
Canada Southern	57	57½	57	57	57	57½	702
Canadian Pacific	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¼	57⅝	200
Central Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20½	21	225
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	21¾	1,500
Chicago Gas	94⅝	94⅝	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93¾	4,970
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	105¼	106	105¼	106	106	106½	615
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	106½	105⅝	105⅞	105¾	106	2,156
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90⅜	90⅞	90	90	90	90⅛	10,208
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49½	49⅝	49	49	49	49¼	685
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	78	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77¼	24,525
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129¼	130	129¼	130	129¾	130	796
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	85	83¼	82⅜	82⅞	82½	82⅝	6,300
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6¾	7	6¾	7	6½	7¼	1,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38¾	38¾	38	38	38	38¼	775
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25¼	25¾	25	25	24¼	24⅜	850
Consolidated Gas Company	144⅛	145	144	145	145	145¼	1,190
Delaware & Hudson	134	134¾	133½	133½	132	133½	3,242
Delaware, Lack. & Western	166	166	165¼	165¼	162½	165½	600
Denver & Rio Grande pf	54¼	54¼	53½	53½	53⅜	53⅝	210
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	10¾	100
Dist. & C. F. all in. pd.	20⅝	21	20	20	20¼	20⅝	8,025
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	101	101	100½	100½	100	101	20
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾			100
Flint & Père Marquette	20¼	20½	20	20	19	20¼	300
Flint & Père Marquette pf	50	50	50	50	48	50	100
General Electric	38⅜	38½	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	3,370
Houston & Texas	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3½	2¾	3½	300
Illinois Central	106	106	105⅝	105⅞	105½	106¼	410
Illinois Steel Company	76	76	76	76	75	76½	200
Iowa Central	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾	100
Iowa Central pf	37	37	36½	36½	35½	36½	300
Laclede Gas	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28¾	200
Lake Erie & Western	26½	26½	26½	26½	26	26½	150
Lake Erie & Western pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	80	81	159
Lake Shore	152⅞	152⅞	152⅞	152⅞	150	152	20
*L. I. Traction, 2d in. pd	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅞	300
Louisville & Nashville	65¾	65¾	64½	64½	64¼	64½	4,080
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	10¼	2,810
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	20½	20⅝	28	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	1,420
Manhattan Consolidated	113⅞	113⅞	113¼	113¼	113	113¾	507
*Metropolitan Traction	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜			300
Minn. & St. Louis	25	26⅜	25	26	25⅜	25¾	3,435
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	86½	86⅞	86½	86⅞	86	87	411
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	59	62	59	62	60½	62	1,700
Minnesota Iron	67	67	67	67	66	67	412
Missouri Pacific	40½	42	40½	41	40⅞	41¼	13,575
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅜	640
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	40⅝	40⅞	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	40	6,924
Mobile & Ohio	25⅞	25½	25½	25½	25	26	525
*National Lead Company	35½	35½	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅝	200
*National Lead Company pf	92⅛	92⅝	91⅞	91¾	91½	92	130
New-Jersey Central	116	116	114	114	113½	114	4,472
New-York & N. H., rights	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝			200
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	16½	17	550
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	33½	33½	33	33	33	33½	200
*New-York, Penn. & Ohio pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅝	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	9	1,800
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	25	25	25	25	24½		500
New-York, Sus. & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅞	280
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	36½	38	36½	37	36⅞	37	3,503
Norfolk & Western	4	4	4	4	4	4½	25
Norfolk & Western pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	14⅝	15¼	200
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝	6	100
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½	300
Northern Pacific pf	19⅛	19½	18⅝	18½	18¼	18⅝	660
Ontario Mining	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	10¼	30
Ontario & Western	18⅝	19	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18¼	1,527
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	11	11	11	11	10	12	100
Pacific Mail	33¼	33½	31⅞	32	32	32¼	11,075
Peoria & Eastern	10	10	10	10	10	10½	400
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	610
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅞	22⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅝	86,270
Pittsburg & Western pf	34	34½	34	34¼	33¾	34½	850
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	20¼	20¼	20	20	20	20½	1,450
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi	164½	164½	164½	164½	162½		50
Pullman Palace Car Co	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	173	174	200
St. Louis Southwestern	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	960
St. Louis Southwestern pf	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	18⅞	19½	2,385
St. Paul & Duluth	35	35	35	35	35	37	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91½	91¼	91¼	91½	90½		217
St. Paul & Omaha	45	45⅝	45	45	44⅛	44¾	340
Southern Pacific	26¼	26¼	26	26	26	26¼	300
Southern Railway	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜	2,450
Southern Railway pf	42½	42½	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	42	2,097
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42½	43¼	42	42	42	42¼	17,875
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	96	96	96	96			100
Texas Pacific	14	14	13½	13¾	13	13¾	3,761
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	78	81	10
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C	8	9	8	9	8		300
Union Pacific	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	15	15¼	1,515
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7⅛	7⅜	7	7	7	7¼	310
United States Cordage	3	3	3	3			10
*U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd	7⅛	7¼	7	7	6⅞	7⅛	520
*U. S. Cordage pf., 3d in. pd	14	14	14	14	13½	14	6
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 3d in. pd	28	28	27½	27½	27	28	200
United States Express	50	50	50	50	47	52	36
United States Rubber	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½	41	100
*United States Leather	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	17¼	17⅝	2,560
*United States Leather pf	87¾	90	87½	88½	88	88½	6,055
Wabash	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¾	635
Wabash pf	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25	6,130
Western Union Telegraph	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	94½	94¾	1,716
*Western Union Beef	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¾	16⅜	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅝	1,100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	51¼	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	50⅜	52	250
Wisconsin Central	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¼	6½	7¼	80

Total sales 357,380
*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅛	67⅜	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.08	.09	.08	.09			4,000
Lacrosse	.16	.16	.16	.16			500

Total sales 4,500

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued
15,000 84
21,000 .... 84⅛
10,000 84
25,000 .... 84⅛
20,000 84
30,000 .... 83⅞
20,000 .... 83¾
1,000 .... 83⅞
20,000 .... 83½

Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s, When Issued
26,000 .... 58¾
5,000 .... 58⅝
10,000 .... 58⅝
8,000 .... 58¼

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs
20,000 .... 84½
1,500 84
45,000 84
60,000 .... 83⅜
5,000 .... 83⅞
5,000 .... 83¾
500 .... 83⅝
26,000 .... 83¼
25,000 .... 83½

Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid
5,000 .... 36¾
16,000 .... 36⅞
5,000 .... 39½
25,000 .... 39⅝
5,000 .... 36¾
10,000 .... 36⅝
10,000 .... 36½
1,000 .... 36⅜
7,000 .... 36¾
20,000 .... 36⅜
12,000 .... 36½
2,000 .... 36⅜
5,000 .... 35⅞

Boston Un Gas bds Trust Ctfs S F 5s
5,000 .... 81½

Bkyln W & W Co 5s
9,000 .... 104½
1,000 .... 104½

Bur. C R & N 1st
1,000 108

Canada So 1st Gtd
2,000 .... 110½

Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000 112

Ches & O Gen 4½s
18,000 82
11,000 .... 82¼
10,000 .... 82½
10,000 82

Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
2,000 97

Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
5,000 .... 120½

Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
6,000 .... 103⅜

Chicago & Erie 1st
25,000s20f 108

Chic G L & C Co 1st
30,000 .... 93½

Chic & Ind Coal 1st
5,000 .... 101½

Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000 .... 50⅜
5,000 .... 50½
5,000 .... 50¾
1,000 51
20,000 .... 50¾
20,000 .... 50⅝
10,000 51
17,000 .... 51¼
1,000 .... 51½
1,000 .... 51⅜
2,000 .... 51½
39,000 .... 51½
10,000 .... 51½
5,000 .... 50⅝
10,000 .... 50¾
14,000 51
10,000 .... 50½
2,000 .... 50⅜

Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s
1,000 141
1,000 .... 141¾

Chic & N W S F 6s Registered
4,000 .... 116½

Chic & N W S F 5s Registered
1,000 109

Chic, R I & Pac 6s Registered
5,000 130

Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
1,000 .... 98⅝

C, C & Ind's G M
4,000 125

Clev. Lor & Wh 1st
1,000 .... 100¼
15,000 .... 100⅝

Col Coal & Iron 6s
2,000 100

Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs
7,000 .... 30½
15,000 .... 30⅜

Colorado Midland 1st Trust Receipts
2,000 .... 78½

Col & Ninth Av 1st
3,000 .... 112½
10,000 113

Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
3,000 .... 84½
5,000 84

Dal & Waco 1st 5s
5,000 .... 89¼

Denv & Rio G'de 1st
1,000 .... 116½

D M & Ft D 1st 2½s
2,000 66

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000 .... 107⅞

Con 5s
1,000 .... 103¼

Ft W'th & D C 1st
5,000 .... 74½

Gay, W & St P Inc
4,000 6
6,000 .... 6¼

Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
12,000 90

H & Tex Cen G M 4s
9,000 .... 73½

Ill Cent'l 4s, 1953
2,000 105

Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 95

Kan Pac 6s, 1895
1,000 107

Kan Pac 6s, 1896
5,000 109

Kan Pac 1st Cons
5,000 80

Trust Co Certfs
17,000 80
20,000 .... 79½

Knoxv & Ohio 1st
1,000 .... 114⅜

L S & M So 1st Reg
1,000 .... 116½

L S & M So 2d Coup
1,000 .... 123¼

Lehigh V of N Y 1st
15,000 103

Lehigh & W-B Con Assented
1,000 .... 108¼

Lex Av & Pav F 1st
24,000 .... 111¼
25,000 .... 111¾

L Isl'd Ferry 4½s
10,000 96

Louisv & Nashville Nash, Fl & Shef 1st
20,000 90

Lo, N A & Chic G M
5,000 78
10,000 .... 77⅞
26,000 78

Lo, N A & Chic Cons
9,000 .... 102⅜
10,000 102
1,000 .... 102½

Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
5,000 112
5,000 .... 111½

Mil & St Paul 1st Dakota & Gt So 5s
1,000 .... 107½

Southwest Div
1,000 117

Mil & St P G M 4s Series A
12,000 .... 96¼

Minn & St L Con 5s
23,000 104
20,000 .... 104¼
10,000 104

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 .... 90⅜
1,000 .... 90½
2,000 .... 90⅝
3,000 .... 90½
500 90
1,500b3 91

Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
1,000 69
15,000 .... 68¼
4,000 .... 68⅝
3,000 .... 68¾

Mo, Kan & East 1st
3,000 .... 94⅜
4,000 95

Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
3,000 75
1,000 .... 75½
2,000 75

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
500 .... 67½
500 .... 66¼
6,000 66

Nat St'ch M Co 1st
21,000 100

N Y & Harl 1st Coup
22,000 .... 117½

N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol
4,000 .... 79¼
10,000 .... 79½
11,000 79
2,000 .... 78¾
10,000 .... 78⅝

D M & Co Certfs Stamped
25,000s20f 79

Nor Pac 2d Coup
4,000 .... 103¼
5,000 79
3,000 .... 78⅝
25,000 .... 78¾
12,000s20f 78½

N Y, N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Certfs Ex Rights
10,000 157

Nor & W Gen Mtge
2,000 121

North Pac 3d Coup
5,000 74

Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
8,000 94

Ohio Southern 1st
4,000 .... 91½
5,000 .... 91¼
5,000 91

Ohio, South'n G M 4s
14,000 .... 35¼

Oreg'n R & Nav 1st
5,000s20f 111¾

Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s
6,000 73

Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Receipts
1,000 104
4,000 .... 103⅞
11,000 104

Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
1,000 .... 59¼
10,000 59

People's G & C Chic 2d Gtd 6s
1,000 .... 105½

Peo & Eastern 1st
3,000 .... 84¼
1,000 84

Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
10,000 .... 30⅞
15,000 40
10,000 .... 39¾
20,000 .... 39⅞
5,000 .... 39¾
10,000 .... 39¾
5,000 .... 39¼
10,000 .... 38⅝
60,000 38

2d Pref Inc
30,000 .... 25¼
25,000 .... 25½
15,000 .... 25¾
10,000 .... 25⅞
4,000 .... 25⅞
15,000 .... 25¾
10,000 .... 25⅞
26,000 .... 25⅞
25,000 .... 25⅞
5,000 .... 25¾
30,000 .... 25⅝
2,000 .... 25⅞
20,000 .... 24⅝
10,000 .... 24½
5,000 .... 24⅝

3d Pref Inc
1,000 .... 18½
10,000 .... 18¾
2,000 .... 18½
25,000 .... 18⅝
30,000 .... 18¾
14,000 .... 18½
50,000 18
10,000 .... 18¾
10,000 .... 17⅞

Phila & Rdg Defd Inc
60,000 .... 4¼
25,000 .... 4⅝
30,000 .... 4¼

Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
5,000 87
1,000 .... 87½

Trust Co Certfs
50,000 .... 78¼
22,000 .... 78⅝
5,000 .... 78⅞
30,000 79
10,000c 79
35,000 79
10,000 .... 78¾
2,000 .... 78⅝
25,000 .... 78½
10,000 78

Pr Co Crtfs Unstmpd
2,000 86

Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A
1,000 .... 113¼

Pitts, Ft W & C 2d
1,000 .... 138¼

St L Merch Bge 5s
10,000 105

St L & S F Trust 5s
6,000 85

Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
20,000 .... 88¼
5,000 .... 87½

Pittsburg & W'n 1st
Rich & Danville 6s
10,000 122

Rio Grande W'n 1st
8,000 .... 77⅞

St L & Iron Mt 5s
5,000 .... 86¼
5,000 87

St L & Iron Mount Arkan Br Ext 5s
1,000 .... 105¼

St L Southw'n 1st
8,000 .... 81½
7,000 .... 81½
5,000 .... 81½

St L Southw'n 2d Inc
7,000 .... 40½
2,000 .... 40⅜
5,000 .... 40½
5,000 .... 40⅜
2,000 .... 40⅜
14,000 40

St Van & T H 1st
1,000 105

St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Redu to 4½s
1,000 .... 103½

St P & Nor Pac 6s
4,000 .... 121½

San An & Ar P 4s
5,000 65
5,000s3 65
4,000 65

Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs
20,000 .... 63⅞
2,000 .... 63½
5,000 63

Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000 50
3,000 .... 50¼

So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000 106

Southern Ry 1st 5s
50,000 97
2,000 .... 96¾
26,000 97
2,000 .... 96¾
10,000 97

Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s
Birmingham Div 1st
2,000 95

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 .... 94¼
2,000 94
5,000 .... 93½

Tex & Pac 2d Inc
6,000 .... 31⅞
2,000 .... 31¾
10,000 .... 31½
5,000 .... 31¼
52,000 .... 31⅜
3,000 .... 31½
2,000 .... 31¾
8,000 .... 31½
17,000 .... 31½
7,000 31
10,000 .... 30⅞
2,000 .... 30¾
10,000 .... 30⅝
1,000 31
5,000 .... 30⅝
2,000 .... 30¼

Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
10,000 .... 31¼

Union Elev 1st 6s
5,000 107
2,000 .... 107⅜
10,000 .... 107½
10,000 .... 107½

Union Pac 1st, 1898
3,000 .... 107⅜

Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
30,000 .... 98½
20,000 .... 98¼

U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
5,000 .... 43⅜
2,000 .... 43½
20,000 .... 43⅝
2,000 .... 43½

U Pac, Lin & Col 1st
1,000 46
10,000 .... 46½

U S Cordage 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000 .... 52½
7,000 .... 52⅝
10,000 .... 52½
11,000 52
5,000 .... 51¼
20,000 .... 50½
5,000 50

Wabash R R 1st
3,000 .... 108⅝
5,000 .... 108⅝
7,000 108
Det & Chic Ext
20,000 99

Wabash 2d
1,000 .... 80¾
12,000 80
10,000 .... 79¾
6,000 80

Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000 .... 34½
4,000 34

W'n N Y & Penn Gen
10,000 .... 49⅝

Wheeling & L E 1st
1,000 105

West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 107
1,000 .... 107¼

W'n N Y & Penn Inc
6,000 .... 20½
25,000 .... 20¼

Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
20,000 .... 63¼
10,000 .... 63⅜
10,000 .... 63⅞
1,000 .... 63¾
4,000 .... 63¾
10,000 .... 63¾
26,000 .... 62½

Total sales $3,237,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	89	92
American District Tel	38	40
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
*Bay State Gas	20	21
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brunswick Co	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N	52	..
Cedar F. & M	..	10
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill	54	55
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146½	147½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	94	100
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	32½	36
Denver & R. G	16¾	17¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	53	..
*D., S. S. & A	7⅛	8½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	16
Evansville & T. H	37	39⅞
Evansville & T. H. pf	55	..
Erie T. & T	57¾	..
Great Northern pf	127	130
G. B. & W., t. r	1¼	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2½	3½
Homestake	26½	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18¾	19⅞
Kan. & Mich	9	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17	..
Laclede Gas pf	86	89
Long Island	85	87
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	10
Am. Sug Ref	114⅝	114½	113½	113⅝	16,810
Am. Tobacco	94⅝	96	94½	94½	1,420
A., T. & S. F.	22⅝	22⅝	21¾	21¾	3,330
Ark. City Imp.	25	25	25	25	100
Chicago Gas	94½	94½	93¼	93¼	1,250
C., R. I. & P.	83⅛	83¼	82

	Thurs-day.	Wednes-day.
National Railway	112	112
Street's W. Sta. Car Line	14	*14
Street's W. Sta. Car Line pf.	59½	*58
West Chi. St. R. R.	120	128⅝
Western Stone	*60	..
BONDS.		
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	90⅝	*90½
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*100	*100
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s.	*62	63½
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s.	*40	40
Chi. City Railway 4½s	*100½	*100½
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	..	*103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	92	92
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	*81½	*81½
Lake St. Elev. 5s	78	78½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	*77	*77¼
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s.	*106	*106
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	*100½	*101
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*103¾	*103¾
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103	*102¾
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*101¾	*101¾

*Bid.

PROSPERITY FOR THE SOUTH.

Every Indication of a Remarkably Bright Industrial Season.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—The current number of The Manufacturers' Record in its review of Southern entreprises says:

The announcements of new cotton mills projected in the South during the last three months exceed that of any similar period in the history of cotton mill building in this section. There were reported seventy-seven mills, which will have an aggregate of over 300,000 spindles, which, added to the 500,000 spindles to be put into mills that had been reported prior to May 31, makes a total of about 800,000 spindles to be added to the number now in operation in the South. If these mills are all built, as indications promise, the aggregate investment will represent upward of $15,000,000. A large majority of them are already under construction or contracted for.

Mills reported during the last week were a twenty-six-hundred-spindle mill at Douglassville, Ga.; a one-hundred-thousand-dollar mill at Yorkville, S. C.; 2,300 additional spindles to a Mooresville (N. C.) mill, 2,300 additional spindles to a Harmony Grove (Ga.) mill, 15,000 additional spindles to a mill at Laurens, S. C., and a fifty-five-thousand-dollar addition to a Knoxville cotton mill.

Other new enterprises of a miscellaneous character, covering a wide diversity of industrial interests, were reported.

The rapid expansion of the textile interests of the South and the phenomenal activity prevailing in iron and coal matters, coupled with an increasing demand for farm lands for settlement by Western people, is bringing about an unusually healthy business condition throughout this entire section. With the continuation of high prices for cotton, the enormous grain crop which has been produced, and these active conditions in industrial interests, the South bids fair to have the most prosperous season which it has enjoyed for many years.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs-day.	Wednes-day.
Alta	.12	.12
Belcher	.55	.55
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.12	.14
Bulwer	.06	.07
Challarf	.60	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.65	2.65
Crown Point	.52	.50
Gould & Curry	.53	.53
Hale & Norcross	1.60	1.80
Mexican	.65	.64
Mono	.10	..
Mount Diablo	..	1.20
Nevada Queen	*.05	..
Ophir	1.55	1.55
Potosi	.60	.60
Savage	.41	.40
Sierra Nevada	.78	.75
Union Consolidated	*.57	.55
Utah	*.08	*.08
Yellow Jacket	.52	.40

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 5.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.63	.63
Anaconda	.69	.70
Portland	1.79	1.80
Argentum	.76½	.76½
Isabella	.29½	.27
Union	.22	.21
Consolidated	.17	.16½

DECIDE TO MAKE CIGARETTES

Plug Tobacco Men Now Unanimous and New Brands Will Be in the Market in Thirty Days.

A secret meeting of the plug tobacco manufacturers was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Holland House, Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, lasting from 4 o'clock until after 7. Col. M. C. Wetmore of the Liggatt & Meyers Company of St. Louis presided, and H. I. Drummond of the Drummond Tobacco Company, also of St. Louis, was Secretary. The meeting was an adjourned one from Wednesday afternoon. The plug tobacco manufacturers met at that time to discuss the advisability of manufacturing cigarettes, and, while the major portion were ready to enter into such an agreement without further waiting, quite a number did not desire to commit themselves until they had time to communicate with other members of their firms.

After yesterday's meeting, Col. Wetmore stated that the manufacturers had decided at the meeting not to make public either the subjects discussed or what, if any, action was taken.

"We do not wish to seem discourteous," said he, "but to make public the result of to-day's meeting would be neither advisable nor prudent. What, if any, action was the result of our meeting, the public will learn in good time."

The Colonel, however, was willing to admit that the matter of making cigarettes was the principal one for calling the meeting, and the presence in the city of the tobacco men. When asked if the Liggatt & Meyers Company intended to make cigarettes in addition to plug tobacco, Col. Wetmore replied: "I do not hesitate, speaking for our company, to say that we intend to place several brands of cigarettes upon the market at once."

"Will the other firms represented at the meeting do the same, and was there any organization effected for that purpose?" he was asked.

"I cannot answer for the other firms," was his response. "I would not be surprised if some of them did, at least. As to what was done at the meeting, I must again decline to state."

Mr. Drummond came up at this juncture, and, when asked what was done, he replied:

"Oh! we succeeded in obtaining a most complete organization—a most complete one." Mr. Drummond would undoubtedly have said more had not Col. Wetmore quickly stepped back and rejoined: "Yes, all that is true, but we cannot say any more about it than that."

The manufacturers stood around in little groups talking for a moment, and then went into the dining rooms. It was ascertained that the real outcome of the meeting was that all those present have entered into an organization to manufacture cigarettes. Most of the delegates had declared themselves in favor of such action Wednesday, and those that communicated with their firms, it is understood, were instructed to keep with the majority. Mr. Drummond laughingly said that the market would soon be flooded with cheap brands of cigarettes as a result of to-day's meeting. He intimated, as did others present, that each firm would manufacture upon its own responsibility, and that there would be no pool of any character.

One gentleman said they were not intending to fight any pool or trust, but were merely discussing the advisability of manufacturing cigarettes as a business proposition on identically the same lines that they were now turning out smoking and plug tobacco. The first of the new brands will be placed on the market within the next thirty days.

Death of a Veteran Engineer.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 5.—After suffering six months from gangrene, Peter Styers, aged seventy-three years, died to-day. He was recognized as the oldest engineer in the country, and had run locomotives on the Lehigh Valley, Reading, and Jersey Central Roads for forty-six consecutive years. He never had an accident. Railroaders compute that Styers has run locomotives a distance equivalent to forty times around the globe.

The Minnesota Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Navy Department has decided to place the old ship Minnesota out of commission, and transfer the naval apprentices on board to the receiving ship Vermont, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Minnesota has been used as an apprentice receiving ship for many years, and is badly in need of repairs. She is lying in the North River at New-York.

A Canal Withdrawn from Sale.

YORK, Penn., Sept. 5.—The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, which runs from Wrightsville, this county, to Havre de Grace, Md., with the dam across the Susquehanna River at Columbia, was offered at trustee's sale in this city to-day, to satisfy a claim for $1,000,000 held by the State of Maryland. The property was run up to $25,000 and withdrawn to be sold on Oct. 5.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,600.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF ERIE SYSTEM.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; Preferred Stock; Common Stock; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

New-York, August 29, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. Copies may be obtained at the offices of the Depositaries under said plan, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with either of said Depositaries.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, they must deposit their stock and pay the first installment of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, on or before September 20, 1895.

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same, or to pay such first installment by September 20, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

The bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company already under our control, pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, unless withdrawn as hereinafter provided, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, but in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Fourth Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such fourth installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock.
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock,
and $1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before September 18, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000,
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

New-York, New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.

STOCK & BOND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

EDWARD SWEET & CO.,
38 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest Payable January and July in New-York or Baltimore, at the option of the holder.

Total Amount of Mortgage $4,000,000, of which $300,000 are retained in the Treasury of the Company for future requirements, leaving $3,700,000 Bonds outstanding.

These are $1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration of principal, and are secured by First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company; both principal and interest are payable "in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness," and "without any deduction for National, State, or Municipal Taxes."

A controlling interest in the road has recently been purchased by the Southern Railway Company, and it will be run in connection with that system, which it joins at Macon, Georgia, extending to Palatka, Florida, a distance of 285 miles of main line with ample side tracks.

It owns large and valuable terminal properties at both Macon and Palatka, besides about one mile of frontage on the St. John's River. These terminals are estimated to be worth fully $500,000.

The roadbed is in good condition and is laid with 60-lb. steel rail. The road is well equipped, comparing favorably in that respect with the Plant System, Seaboard Air Line, and Atlantic Coast Line.

The traffic of the road is diversified and is steadily increasing. The earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1895, were:

Gross Earnings ($2,958 per mile)	$843,560
Operating Expenses	614,965
Net Earnings	228,595
Interest on $3,700,000 outstanding Bonds	185,000
Surplus over fixed charges	43,595

These earnings were made before the road became a part of the Southern System, and almost entirely from local business, and in a year of not unusual prosperity.

The earnings for 1893 and 1894 were $817,322 and $831,052, respectively.

The connection with the Southern Railway System will be of great advantage, as it will enable the Georgia Southern & Florida to handle a large through business heretofore thrown over other lines, thus enlarging its traffic and increasing its earnings.

The following table, taken from the latest comparative reports obtainable, is interesting as comparing the First Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Southern & Florida with those of the Columbia & Greenville; Georgia Pacific, and Western North Carolina, which are similarly situated with regard to the Southern Railway, all being controlled and operated as parts of the Southern Railway System:

	Sales Aug. 1895.	Maturing.	Bonds Per Mile.	Earnings Per Mile 1893.
Columbia & Greenville Firsts	113	20½ Yrs.	$12,200	$2,468
Georgia Pacific Firsts	114	26½ "	10,000	3,269
Western North Carolina Firsts	115	19 "	12,500	2,913
Georgia Southern & Florida	50	"	13,000	2,868

The undersigned offer at par and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price, $1,200,000 of the above described bonds of the GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them to investors.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific Railroad THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS,

AND OF THE

Consolidated Mortgage Committee's

Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds,

Are reminded that the **United States Circuit Court has designated Mr. Van Nostrand, of this Committee, the sole representative** of the interests of the **Third Mortgage Bonds** in the **Northern Pacific** foreclosure proceedings, and Mr. Adams of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Adams or Consolidated Mortgage Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds are reminded that by the provision of that Committee's agreement they are entitled to withdraw their bonds from the Mercantile Trust Co. during the month of September on payment of their pro rata share of that Committee's expenses, not exceeding $3 a bond.

The depository of this Committee, the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New-York City, will receive the bonds and Adams Committee's certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds, and issue its own engraved certificates therefor.

Charles B. Van Nostrand, Chairman.
Evans R. Dick,
Max Ruckgaber, Jr.,
Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,
John L. Nisbet, Secretary,
40 Wall St., New-York.
} Committee

Sept. 3, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY FOR

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 30th day of April, 1894, under which agreement Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Company, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on FRIDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1895, at ELEVEN o'clock A. M., at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New-York City, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, which has been prepared by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City; at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent and act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee, or to the Secretary, at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.—Dated New-York, August 22, 1895.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, CHAIRMAN,
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
Committee.
HOWARD C. TRACY, SECRETARY,
43 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

PUBLICATION BY THE

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892:

Nov. 2d, 1885, Ewen Bros.	$88.41
Nov. 2d, 1885, J. H. Thomas, cash	61.04
Nov. 1st, 1889, Russel H. Munroe	102.06
Dec. 14th, 1889, L. Levy & Co.	122.25
Dec. 2d, 1889, Pocasset Coal Company	89.20
Nov. 1st, 1889, W. S. Upshur	106.76
Nov. 1st, 1889, F. C. Valentine, adm.	170.99

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 22d day of August, 1895. H. M. Macomber,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 224 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895;**

The third installment of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

32 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

WANTED—Loan of $20,000 at 4 per cent. on house on west side, occupied by owner, being less than 60 per cent. of actual cost; amount wanted to pay off present mortgage of $25,000; security first-class. Address W., Room 157, Boreel Building.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in the City of Louisville, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, Sept. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1895.

TROUBLE BREWING FOR HAWAII

Consul Job Thinks He Has Discovered a Plot to Overthrow the Government of the New Republic.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Consul Job of the Republic of Hawaii thinks he has discovered a plot to overturn the Republic of Hawaii and either restore Liliuokalani to the throne or set up a new Government. Filibusters, he says, are being recruited in Chicago for this purpose. A private detective agency is said to be tracing the leaders of the movement, and at the first attempt on their part to make a hostile demonstration they will be arrested.

Since his appointment as Consul for Hawaii Mr. Job has been sounding public opinion as to its attitude toward the struggling republic. In connection with some colonization schemes which the republic proposes to set afloat in Chicago and other American cities at an early date, he discovered that men of some prominence in Chicago and elsewhere had already inaugurated a plan to organize here a body of men to go to Hawaii and overthrow the present Government. They were to be recruited in Chicago, shipped to various points on the Pacific coast, gradually gathered into one or two large vessels, armed, and to set sail for Hawaii. The recruiting had gone so far that an ex-Confederate army officer had been offered a commission in the army to be formed.

Dispatches from San Francisco indicate that the formation of the army in Chicago had already been learned there, and Charles F. Wilder, Hawaiian Consul, will keep a close lookout for filibusters who may attempt to embark from that port. The prompt action of Consul Job may squelch the movement without the attention of this Government being called to it.

Other advices than those of Consul Job are to the effect that Hawaii is on the eve of a revolution. It is predicted that if annexation does not occur there may be an uprising.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEIZURES

Great Excitement over the Acts of Customs Officer Howard.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 5.—The mail steamer from Labrador brings full news of the seizures of Newfoundland vessels. The seizures were made by L. A. Howard, a Canadian customs officer, who possesses some sort of authority to seize all Newfoundland craft found in Canadian waters. He will not accept duties, bonds, or securities. He has a schooner, a steam launch, and twenty-five armed men.

These men captured three Newfoundland vessels and the Foaming Billow of Halifax, Nova Scotia, alleging that they did not have proper clearances. They also tried to seize the Baracoa, a British chartered steamer, loading with fish for Europe. She had to flee to escape them. Howard threatens to seize the mail steamer Virginia Lake on her next trip. He has the whole coast terrorized. The residents and fishermen consider him crazy.

The astonishing part of the matter is that the Newfoundland fishermen have been following the same course for years. During the past fifteen years regular Canadian cruisers visited all the harbors, inspected the papers of the vessels now seized, and found nothing wrong with them. All advices declare that Howard drew a revolver on several people, and indulged in most unseemly language. The Newfoundland Government will make strong representations to Canada on the subject immediately.

POINTED A GUN AT THE HEALTH BOARD

Henry Beekman of Newtown Turned His House into a Fort.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Sept. 5.—Henry Beekman was arrested this evening charged with having threatened to shoot the members of the Board of Health and with maintaining a nuisance. Beekman keeps a piggery in this village, which the board considered a detriment to health and life.

He is in the habit of conveying to his place during the night, garbage, which he subsequently boils, the germs of which, it is claimed, cause the enormous death rate in this town, which, it is said, exceeds that of any town in the State.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to arrest him in the act of bringing this garbage into the village, but he has eluded the authorities by either having coal or potatoes stored in his boxed-up wagon. Three men, detailed to watch Beekman's place, observed one of his wagons, chained and locked, being driven to the piggery about 11 o'clock last night. They attempted to stop the wagon, but the driver whipped up his horses and entered the yard. Beekman would not open the wagon for inspection.

Town Clerk Robinson and H. Skelton, members of the Health Board, were summoned. When they arrived, Beekman was at his gate with a gun in his hand. Several of his family, with weapons of every description, were with him. He positively refused admittance and threatened to shoot any one who approached his premises.

Two warrants were issued this morning. Beekman kept his place barricaded all day, threatening to shoot any one who entered his yard, and every now and then pointing his gun out of the window to prove that he would carry out his threat. Cooler heads, however, prevailed upon him to give himself up to the authorities.

He was arraigned before Judge Monteverde and placed under $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Dexter in Greenport Harbor.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 5.—The United States Fish Commission steamboat Dexter arrived in Greenport Harbor at 2 o'clock this afternoon in charge of Capt. Congdon. The Dexter left New-London this morning. She will start early to-morrow morning for a cruise about Long Island Sound.

More He Advertised More He Made.

From The Baltimore American.

We have an advertiser who determined to spend all he made during the first year in advertising in The American. The American was such a great medium that the more he advertised the more he made. It was an impossibility to get rid of all his earnings, and he had to submit and allow himself to be made a millionaire.

SUGAR BOUNTY DECISION

Controller Bowler Sends the Case to the Court of Claims.

SAYS THE LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

He Gives His Reasons for Declaring It So and Refers the Entire Question to the Proper Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The long-expected and much-anticipated decision of R. B. Bowler, Controller of the Treasury, in the sugar bounty cases, was made public this afternoon. As predicted in The United Press dispatches ten days ago, the Controller refers the whole matter to the Court of Claims for adjudication.

The particular case decided was the claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company of Nebraska for the payment of a portion of the sugar bounty appropriated in the Sundry Civil bill passed by the last Congress. The amount involved in this case was only $11,782.50, being the first claim allowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under an appropriation of $238,000 to pay the producers of beet, sorghum, or cane sugar previous to the 28th of August, 1894, when the sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley law were repealed. But the decision, of course, involves the constitutionality of all sugar bounties.

The Controller first asserts his jurisdiction over the matter and his right to refuse payment of these bounties on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the appropriation. He quotes the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in a suit brought before it by the Miles Plant Manufacturing Company of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to pay the sugar bounties provided by the McKinley law, and holds, in substance, that, that court having decided all such bounties to be unconstitutional, its decision was one of which he was bound to take cognizance. He adds:

This brings up therefore for consideration the question whether the Controller has any power or authority under any circumstances whatever to question the constitutionality of a statute passed by Congress with all the legal formalities. It was most vigorously contended that he had not, and that any attempt upon his part to do so would constitute a dangerous usurpation of power; that the question of the constitutionality of an act of Congress could only be decided by the courts, and that until so decided by the Supreme Court it was the duty of every executive officer to obey the act, although himself convinced of its constitutionality.

He quotes many decisions on this point, and says:

From all these cases the conclusion is irresistible that it is the duty of the executive officer to obey the law; that the Constitution is the supreme law, and no statute passed in pursuance thereof; that the statutes which do not conform to the Constitution are not law, and therefore, when a statute is in apparent conflict with the Constitution, it becomes the duty of the executive officer to determine for himself as between the statute and the Constitution whether the statute is the law. It is true that the statute is to be considered prima facie constitutional, and should be followed unless it is clearly unconstitutional. It is also true that the officer acts at his peril if he does not execute a constitutional statute, but it is none the less true that he acts at his peril if he executes an unconstitutional statute. The fact that in the one case the consequences of a mistaken judgment may be greater than in the other does not affect the question for the penalties which may attach to the failure to execute what is finally determined to be a constitutional statute cannot change the officer's duty, although they may greatly increase his responsibilities.

While in theory every executive officer, however subordinate, is obliged to obey the law, whether the Constitution or the statute, yet practically a mere subordinate officer, who acts under the orders of a superior, who is bound to determine what the law is, may be justified in following the direction of his superior. In deciding questions upon the settlement of public accounts, the Controller is not subject to the direction of any superior upon whom he can throw the responsibility of determining what the law is. That question was finally settled by the act of March 30, 1868, incorporated in Section 191 of the Revised Statutes, which, modified to meet the changes in the accounting system made in the Dockery act, still remains the law.

The Controller has never claimed to be invested with any judicial power by virtue of which he is authorized to hold and treat an act as unconstitutional otherwise than is any superior executive officer charged with the responsibility of ascertaining what the law is in order to guide his actions. But the Controller is an executive officer whose duties require the exercise of judicial functions in the highest degree.

Exercising those functions, Controller Bowler cites as a strange fact that unless the so-called cod-fishery bounties can be considered as bounties in fact, which is seriously doubted, no direct money-bounty act has even been passed by Congress until the sugar bounties of the McKinley act.

While economically the effect on industries may be the same whether a high protective duty is laid or a direct bounty given, it is not necessarily true that both methods may be legally sustainable.

In regard to the so-called cod-fishery bounty, he contends that an examination of the debates indicates clearly that it was originally passed as granting a drawback upon the duty on the salt used in curing the fish, and not as a bounty to the fisheries. It was furthermore justified as an aid to the fishing trade, as being a nursery for seamen, and serving as a kind of naval militia for the United States, this latter being undoubtedly a governmental purpose.

Replying to the position assumed by the defenders of the sugar bounty that the power to appropriate is absolute in Congress, that it is a political power not cognizable by the courts, and that the correction lies with the people at the polls if its use exceeds constitutional limits, he says:

No authorities are advanced to sustain this proposition. The power to appropriate is coextensive with the power to lay taxes. The appropriation is the means by which the purpose for which the tax is levied is carried out. Unless, therefore, there is the power to tax, there cannot be the power to appropriate.

He proceeds as follows:

No single case has been presented in which it was held, or even suggested, that, if a matter had been originally beyond the power of the legislative body because in violation of the Constitution, the Legislature by a subsequent act could have made it valid.

The contention that a moral obligation existed, authorizing Congress to make the present bounty appropriation, rests upon the alleged fact that by the sudden repeal of the bounty provision of the McKinley act an injury was done to the sugar producers, who believed they would receive the benefits of that bounty, if not for the full period of time therein named, at least for all that had been earned under its provisions prior to its repeal and for the crop which, at the time of the repeal was actually grown, but not yet manufactured. But it must not be overlooked that if the McKinley bounty was unconstitutional a wrong was done to the people, whose money was paid out of the Treasury without their authority.

The theory which rests at the basis of this moral obligation is the repeal of a Constitutional act. If the original act was null and void because unconstitutional, the cessation of payments thereunder because of its repeal would be no different from the cessation of payments because the act had been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. If the court should have held the act unconstitutional upon the same day that it was in fact repealed, payments could have been made thereafter under the original act, and it cannot be contended that Congress could, by another act, continue the unconstitutional provision because people at their peril had relied upon the original act as constitutional. Such view would involve the result that a constitutional prohibition against a given expenditure could always be evaded simply by passing two acts—the first unconstitutional, the second valid because passed to compensate the disappointment arising from the unconstitutionality of the first, but both accomplishing the same original purpose of paying out the people's money to a beneficiary for a purpose forbidden by the organic law. This would be to continue the original wrong, and to perpetuate the original usurpation. The justice and equity of the present bounty upon the theory of the repeal of a constitutional statute may be conceded. The question is not one of policy but of power. If the power exists, the extent of its exercise is solely for Congress to determine, and no executive officer or court can question their conclusions. But, if the power does not exist, no degree of natural justice and equity or moral obligation can justify Congress in assuming it, or make their action valid.

Then he closes as follows:

Having reached the conclusion that the present bounty provision has no more Constitutional validity than the original McKinley bounty had, it follows that the same action should be taken under the present appropriation as would be taken if the original bounty appropriation were still unrepealed and were held unconstitutional. If the Controller should pass the claims, the money of the people would be taken from the Treasury in payment of demands not authorized by law, if the appropriation is, in fact, unconstitutional. By a refusal to pass the claims, the ultimate rights of the claimants are in no way affected, for they have a perfect remedy in court to test the validity of their claims and obtain payment thereof after a final determination of the Constitutionality of the law, if it be held Constitutional.

If the Controller had no other alternative than to pass or reject the claims, for the reasons above given, his duty to the whole people, who cannot bring their rights into court, would require him to reject them, leaving the claimants to their recourse to the courts; but Congress has provided another means of escape, apparently with the intention of relieving an officer who finds himself obliged to differ with the legislative branch of the Government or violate his oath to support the Constitution.

By Section 1,063 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that "Whenever any claim is made against any executive department, involving disputed facts or controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive department in the adjustment of a class of cases, without regard to the amount involved in the particular case, or where any authority, right, privilege, or emption is claimed or denied under the Constitution of the United States, the head of such department may cause such claim, with all the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto to be transmitted to the Court of Claims, and the same shall be there proceeded on as if originally commenced by the voluntary action of the claimant; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon the certificate of any Auditor or Controller of the Treasury, direct any account, matter, or claim of the character, amount, or class described in this section to be transmitted, with all the vouchers, papers, documents, and proofs pertaining thereto, to the said court, for trial and adjudication."

He holds that the present claim is clearly "one involving a controverted question of law, and comes directly within the provision of Section 1,063, because the authority, right, and privilege is claimed on the one hand and denied on the other, under the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, under the provisions of the statute quoted, and with the statement that either party can appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus obtain a final decision, the Controller makes the following order:

"The papers in the present case will therefore be returned to the Auditor for transmission by him, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Court of Claims, under Section 1,063, for the rendition of a judgment, as required by the provisions of Section 1,064 of the Revised Statutes, in order that there may be furnished a precedent for the future action of (the) Executive Department in the adjustment of (the) class of cases' involved in these sugar bounties."

DAILY LIFE AMONG POOR HEBREWS

Forced to Work in Overcrowded Rooms—Queer Custom

FIGHT OVER A BICYCLE

Mrs. V. M. Hallett Determined to Know the Rights of Tenants.

WAR AGAINST DESPOTIC JANITORS

She Insists that Her Daughter's Wheel and Friends Must Not Be Excluded from Her Flat—An Injunction Sought.

Mrs. Virginia M. Hallett has arisen to vindicate the rights of the tenant against the tyrant owners of fashionable flathouses. She is also doing legal battle for the privileges of bicycle owners and riders.

Mrs. Hallett lives in the apartment house at 157 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. She has a pretty daughter, Caroline. Miss Caroline rides a bicycle, much to the benefit of her health and general sprightliness. Miss Caroline also has friends—young men and women—who ride the bicycle. These friends often stop at the apartment to visit her when they are out for bicycle rides on the Boulevard.

Of all these things Miss Caroline's mother highly approves. But the janitor of the flathouse does not. The janitor, like all janitors of flathouses, is a despot. In addition, he hates bicycles and bicycle riders. Living near the Boulevard, he has often had narrow escapes from being run to death under the pneumatic tire of a swift and silent wheel, and this fact has filled his heart with a bitter, and, as Mrs. Hallett alleges, rancorous and unreasonable hate for bicycles.

When, therefore, Miss Coraline, all spick and span in a handsome new bicycle costume, made her appearance one day in front of the West One Hundred and Eleventh Street house, the janitor greeted her with small favor.

"You can't take that thing into this house," said the despot.

"Well, I guess I can," replied Miss Coraline, with spirit.

"I say you will not," declared the janitor.

"I say I will," retorted the young woman.

"You won't."

"I will."

At this point Mrs. Hallett appeared upon the scene. Miss Coraline, almost tearful with indignation, explained to her the situation of affairs.

"I would like to see anybody interfere with your bringing your wheel into your own home," declared Mrs. Hallett to her daughter. And then the lady, who possesses a fine degree of courage that even a janitor cannot quell, turned on the despot.

"How dare you interfere with my daughter?" she demanded.

"Because it is against the rules of the house to bring bicycles into it."

With scornful smile at this remark, Mrs. Hallett turned to her daughter and said:

"You take your wheel inside. I would like to see anybody prevent you."

The janitor was furious, but powerless—that is, for the time being. All he could do was shout:

"You will have to keep that bicycle out of here, or else leave the house!"

Mrs. Hallett simply smiled down on him a smile of superiority and contempt. But the janitor, determined to countenance no such rebellion against his autocracy, hunted up the owners of the flathouse, Messrs. Morris Wiederman and Jacob Rosenbaum. Of course, they indorsed his action, for most owners of flathouses do indorse the action of their janitors, not daring, as a rule, to do otherwise. If the despot did not want bicycles in the One Hundred and Eleventh Street house, why, there should not be any; that was all. The desires of the tenants in the matter could not be considered for a moment.

When this state of facts was communicated to Mrs. Hallett by the triumphant janitor, that lady was not the least bit impressed.

"I do not care either what you or your old owners want," she answered, stoutly. "My daughter is going to bring her bicycle in here whenever she feels like it, and I am not going to get out of the house, either. I will stay as long as I wish to."

"Well, you won't," said the janitor, "and another thing: I'll have none of those people who have been coming here on their bicycles, all dusty and dirty, around any longer. They soil the halls and stairways, and annoy the other tenants. They have got to keep away."

"Indeed!" Mrs. Hallett made reply, with fine irony.

The she hunted up her lawyers, and began a suit in the Supreme Court to restrain Messrs. Wiederman and Rosenbaum and their janitor from interfering with her or her daughter in any way, and also from interfering with her daughter's and her own friends, whether they come on bicycles, on horseback, or on a steam engine. Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted Mrs. Hallett permission to amend her complaint so as to show the attempts that have been made to interfere with her.

When the case comes to trial, a lively time is expected, and Mrs. Hallett is firm in the belief that every devotee of the bicycle will stand by her.

A. H. LIGHTHALL WANTS HIS FEES.

The Park Avenue Improvement Commissioner Seeks Relief in the Courts.

Troubles continue to multiply for Almerin H. Lighthall, Mayor Strong's Park Avenue Improvement Commissioner.

Since the newspapers published the story of Mr. Lighthall's little terrapin and wine supper at the Central Park Casino, and how the proprietors of the Casino had successfully attached the Commissioner's fees to secure payment for the terrapin and the wine, a host of creditors have sprung up on every side to do likewise. Judgments four or five years old have been taken out of dusty pigeon-holes in the offices of the lawyers who obtained them, and injunction after injunction has been piled in on the New-York Central Railroad's Treasurer, restraining that official from paying Mr. Lighthall's fees as Commissioner.

This thing has continued at such a rate that the Commissioner has found himself unable to get a cent of money, and, in order to break the embargo, his counsel, Jones Cochran, yesterday made an application to Judge Beach in the City Court for an order vacating an injunction obtained last month restraining the New-York Central from paying Mr. Lighthall $260 which is due him as his July salary.

In support of the application an affidavit made by Commissioner Lighthall was submitted, in which he swore that he needed the money as it is to present his sole support. He said he paid $100 a month for a house at Jerome Avenue and St. James Street, $25 a month for the support of his aged father, $34 a month for two servants, and $90 a month for general expenses. He testified, when examined in supplementary proceedings, that there were judgments against him to the amount of $100,000.

A representative of Platt & Bowers, on behalf of William Rhinelander Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, executors of the estate of Miss Julia Rhinelander, who obtained the injunction, said that Lighthall rented a house in 1891 from the estate, and that the judgment was for two months' rent.

Counsel for Mr. Lighthall also asked that a similar order be entered vacating an injunction obtained by Alfred J. Taylor, who has a judgment against the Commissioner for $571.65.

Henri Fresshirch opposed this motion and asked for an order directing the New-York Central to pay $260 to John C. Robinson, who was appointed receiver for Commissioner Lighthall in 1890.

Decision was reserved on both motions.

A JEKYLL AND HYDE CASE.

The Strange Story Told by Counsel for Robert Christie.

The case of Robert Christie promises a fertile field for research by the distinguished scientists who are at present in attendance in the Medico-Legal Congress.

Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions has started an inquiry into Christie's case, and he would no doubt be delighted to have the advice and assistance of the scientists.

As for Christie, he certainly merits all the attention that can be given him, if the statement of his counsel, F. G. Fennell, is to be relied on. Mr. Fennell sprung his statement yesterday, without previous announcement, before Judge Fitzgerald, and the Judge was so much surprised that he adjourned final action in the case, which he said was "the most extraordinary one ever presented" in his court.

Christie is twenty-three years old, and is a truck driver. He was born in this city, and lives in Second Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street. He was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald under an indictment charging him with attempting to assault Mrs. Margaret Walsh, head chambermaid of the Windsor Hotel, when she was on her way home. The attack took place at 11 o'clock on the night of Aug. 8, on the bridge that crosses the New-York Central Railroad tracks at Forty-sixth Street. The woman screamed, and was rescued by John Spiess, stationmaster of the railroad.

When the case was called, Mr. Fennel appeared for Christie, and said:

Your Honor, I ask you to exercise clemency toward this young man. His is a peculiar case. It is similar in some phases to that of Jekyll and Hyde. This young man has occasional outcroppings of fiendish character. They are outbreaks beyond his control and contrary to the usual tone of his nature. The poor fellow is the victim of a sad train of accidents producing a state of irresponsibility. He has been in so many accidents imperilling his life that his mind has been affected. He has narrowly escaped death from drowning. He has likewise narrowly escaped death from the bite of a mad dog. Here is a certificate from a doctor of Bellevue Hospital where Christie was laid up for a week after another narrow escape from death by electricity. He received a terrific shock. There are several other modes by which death has threatened him, young as he is. All these have made an impression on his mind and made him irresponsible.

Judge Fitzgerald listened with increasing amazement. When Mr. Fennell had finished, the Judge said:

That is a most remarkable plea. The crime with which this man is charged is a particularly heinous one. The evidence is overwhelming, and the punishment should be severe. But in view of what you have said, I will postpone action in the case until next Tuesday, in order that the story you tell may be thoroughly investigated.

Christie was sent back to the Tombs.

WANTS THE ALIMONY REDUCED.

J. M. Emerson Says He Is Unable to Pay His Wife $200 a Month.

J. M. Emerson, President of the J. M. Emerson Company of the Potter Building, has applied to the courts to secure a reduction of the alimony of $200 a month he is paying his wife, Emily A. Emerson.

Mrs. Emerson some time ago obtained a separation from her husband on the ground of abandonment. Emerson was directed to pay her $150 a month alimony. This was subsequently increased to $200 a month, for the support of Mrs. Emerson and her three daughters. The Emersons were married in September, 1871, and had eleven children, of whom only four survive, one of them, a son, being in business with his father.

When the decree of separation was granted the defendant had a quarter interest in the J. M. Emerson Company, which was worth $4,500 a year. He also received $1,800 a year from a business enterprise at San Antonio, Texas, where he formerly lived.

Mr. Emerson asked the Supreme Court to reduce the amount of alimony on the ground that his income had been seriously diminished, that one of his daughters had left his wife, and that his wife was relieved from paying rent while occupying the family homestead in San Antonio, Texas.

Judge Beekman, yesterday directed that a referee be appointed to decide whether Mr. Emerson's income has been diminished to such an extent that he is not able to pay his wife $200 a month. The Court denied Mrs. Emerson's application for an extra allowance for counsel fee, pending the proceeding before the referee.

SEEKS HER REMARKABLE BABY.

Mrs. Raphael Says She Can Care for Her Child with Twelve Toes.

A baby with twelve toes and also a scar on its left foot is the subject of a habeas corpus proceeding begun yesterday by its mother, Rosa Marie Raphael.

This remarkable baby was born Jan. 29, 1894. Mother and child were removed to the maternity ward in Bellevue Hospital, where they remained two weeks.

After her discharge the mother took her baby with twelve toes to the New-York Foundling Asylum, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, where it remains to this day.

Now the mother wants the infant back, and the good sisters have refused to turn it over to her because they fear she wants it for dime-museum purposes. Rosa yesterday got a writ of habeas corpus directing the production of the child in court.

In her petition for the custody of the infant, Rosa informed the Court that she was married to Michael Raphael; that the said Michael earns $25 a week, and that she, Rosa, earns another $7 a week, so that, she declares, she is fully able to provide for the baby and "give it better care than it would receive in the asylum."

MRS. E. M. MUNN'S DIVORCE CASE.

Her Husband Need Not Pay the Expenses of Her Appeal.

Mrs. Fredericka Munn will have to fight her divorce case without further financial aid from her husband, Ernest M. Munn, the Produce Exchange coal shipper.

Mrs. Munn began her suit for limited divorce early this year.

She charged that her husband had abandoned her for a woman named Catherine Newman. Lawrence Godkin, as referee, decided that Mrs. Munn could not maintain her action on the ground of abandonment, as her husband had offered to provide a residence for her, an offer she refused because of his alleged action in regard to the Newman woman. The Court sustained Mr. Godkin's report, and Mrs. Munn decided to take an appeal.

She applied to the Supreme Court for an order directing her husband to defray the expenses of this appeal. Judge Beekman handed down a decision yesterday denying this application, and Mrs. Munn must therefore conduct her fight unaided.

Convicted of Passing a Bad Check.

James C. Archer was convicted yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions of passing a worthless check for $22 on the Mount Morris Republican Club. He was remanded until to-day for sentence.

John C. Schoonover, the former Treasurer of the club, is in the Tombs awaiting trial for aiding Archer to cash the check.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Geigerich in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday signed an order directing John D. O'Connell, a saloon keeper of 219 Centre Street, to appear before him and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in disposing of a check for $25 in violation of an order in supplementary proceedings. He is also required to show cause why his saloon license should not be sold to satisfy his judgment creditors.

—Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application made by the Patent Cereal Company of 34 Pearl Street to vacate an assessment made by the Commissioner of Taxes of $1,684, for the year 1894. The company contested the tax levy on the ground that its factory is located at Geneva, N. Y., and that its offices in Pearl Street are only used for financial purposes.

—Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a change of venue to Westchester County in the suit brought by Katharine Hickey to recover $6,383.47 from her stepmother, Ellen Hickey, for money expended and services as nurse to her grandmother, Katharine Hickey.

—Filito Grampapa, a shoemaker at 131 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who stabbed Rosie and Kate Weil of 429 East Eighty-eighth Street on Aug. 7, pleaded guilty to assault in the second degree yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions.

—Julius Levin was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Judge McCarthy of the City Court in an action brought against him for breach of promise by Annie Cohn, in which she seeks to recover $5,000 damages.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for murder in the first degree John B. Morfini of 420 Grand Street, who on the night of Aug. 27 shot John Isola of 71 Park Street in front of the saloon at 38 Baxter Street.

—Harry J. Hume was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Judge Freedman of the Superior Court for contempt of court in failing to pay his wife, Catharine, $613,35 arrears of alimony.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—7—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 2—Backer vs. Martin.

Class VII.—3—Meyer vs. Cooper Pharmacy Company. 4—Brower vs. Durland. 5—Havens vs. West Side Electric Light and Power Company.

Class VIII.—6—Predigested Food Company vs. Scott. 7—Matter of Peekamore Fishing Club. 8—Bogert vs. Kaufman. 9—Oxford Caramel Company vs. Cohen. 10—Williams vs. Pelham Park Railroad Company. 11—Matter of Hamilton. 12—McBride vs. Mitchell. 13—Goldman vs. McGranaw. 14—Meagher vs. Roome. 15—Milliken vs. Lynch. 16—Metcalf vs. Hyland. 17—Matter of St. Nicholas Bank. 18—Morrison vs. Nell. 19—Matter of Brown. 20—People, &c., vs. Friedland. 21—Laino vs. Frank. 22—Strasswimer vs. Greenbaum. 23—Zoller Lumber Company vs. Bornkamp. 24—New-York News Publishing Company vs. Fiftieth Street and Astoria Ferry Railroad Company. 25—Freund vs. Kopetz. 26—Delehanty vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. 27—Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Crolius. 28—Wells vs. Smith. 29—Matter of Marcher Avenue. 30—Mogulesco vs. Heine. 31—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 32—Sanchez vs. United Growers' Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary A. Bell, Jeremiah Horey, Mary E. Pucher, Pauline Bischel, Patrick Baker, Sophia C. Minton, Alfred Ireland, and Charles H. Williams. At 2 P.M.—Catharina Wagner, Edward Mullins, and William Lockwood.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—John Hoffman. 2—Patrick Sullivan. 3—Peter Burke. 4—John Shea. 5—George Marsdorf. 6—Meyer Katz. 7—Henry Stewart. 8—James M. Ward. 9—Charles Brady. 10—John Delney. 11—Stephen O'Donnell and John T. Walton. 12—Charles Smith and Charles Hemmingdale. 13—Patrick Shields. 14—James Goss. 15—Daniel Armstrong, David Cardelli, and Thomas Tustsi. 16—Henry L. Winters. 17—Samuel Raphael and Jacob Epstein. 18—Henry Leonard and William Clark. 19—John McElroy. 20—Elias Frank. 21—Frank Walsh.

Pleadings.—1—John B. Morfini. 2—George Edwards. 3—Jacob Smith. 4—Walter Thompson. 5—Michael Robino. 6—Edward Hosler. 7—Recaldo H. Benton. 8—Vittorio Cataldi.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Edward F. Parry. 2—Marion Wesen. 3—Edward A. Rogers. 4—William Scott. 5—Ferdinand Santo. 6—Wilmer E. Booth, (2.) 7—John M. Finkbone, (3.) 8—Antonio Frighelto. 9—Jacob Goldstein. 10—Frederick Joseph Kraft. 11—Joseph Furlong. 12—John Farrell. 13—Ah Lum. 14—Gustave H. Suttner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Herman Schueck, (3.) 2—Michael Grady. 3—James Clark. 4—Nellie Hagen. 5—Patrick Geoghegan. 6—Alter Lewenthal. 7—Francisco Petrone. 8—Patrick Costello, Peter Smith, and John Smith. 9—William Gleason and Boyd Zerina. 11—John Donohue. 12—William Carey and John Ryan. 13—Edwin Murray. 14—Patrick Barron. 15—Joseph M. Decker. 16—John C. Schoonover.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Cassell Publishing Company vs. Dunham—James J. Nealis, Thyson vs. Blass—William M. K. Olcott, Smith vs. Samuel—Wolsey Carnal vs. Rodgson vs. Black—Edmond Kelly, People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company—John E. Ward. Matter of Jay Manufacturing Company—Arthur H. Masten. Parmly vs. Felbel—Robert D. Murray. Coffey vs. Cummings—Jesse S. Nelson.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of North American Publishing Company—George A. Lavelle. Peetsch vs. Fisher—Francis A. Winslow. Raunsley vs. Ryan—William Q. Titus.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Beaver vs. Heath—Frederick Smyth.

MRS. DUVAL'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE

The Hearing Continued in Chancery Chambers, Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—The Duval divorce suit was before Vice Chancellor Reed, in Chancery Chambers, in this city, to-day. Through the action Caroline M. Duval seeks legal separation from her husband, Charles M., a New-York oil broker. Mrs. Duval was on the stand this morning, and continued the telling of her story.

According to the complaint, the couple were married in New-York in 1887. It sets forth that soon after the marriage the husband began to ill-treat the plaintiff; that he had an ungovernable temper, and that at Atlantic Highlands, where they lived in 1890, he struck her with his fists, and threatened to send her to an asylum for the insane.

The suit has had several hearings. Mrs. Duval is a small Frenchwoman, with snapping black eyes and a vivacious manner. She is a voluble talker, and apparently always ready with her answers, no matter who may be questioning her. The greater part of the day was spent in reading letters written by Duval to his wife. In them he called her endearing names and begged her to return to him. Mrs. Duval testified that her husband confessed to her that he was in the power of an adventuress. A letter was read, which it is claimed Duval wrote to his wife, telling her if she wanted to see "that woman," she could see her at the Madison Square Theatre on the night of the day on which the letter was written. Mrs. Duval asserted that her husband put written charges against her where she could see them, charging that she had been at hotels all night with men. Letters subsequent to the making of these charges spoke of the wife as "the purest of women." The case will have some more hearings before it is concluded.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY RAISED

Doubts Whether the Man Arrested in Minnesota Is Dr. Fraker.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—The question of indentity of the prisoner now generally believed to be Dr. George W. Fraker will have to be satisfactorily settled in court before the insurance money ordered paid by the court will be returned. Upon representations of Blake L. Woodson, attorney, and other old acquaintances of Fraker, of prominent standing in this city and Excelsior Springs, his former home, Executor Lincoln has already decided to contest the demand made by the insurance companies, although, of course, he will not file an answer to their suit until he has himself seen the prisoner. Judge Lincoln will arrive from Manitou, Col., Saturday.

The lawyers for the estate have been paid their fees, which were large, and some money has gone to the heirs. The prospect of the insurance companies ever getting back the bulk of their money is extremely thin. Payment of $16,500 of the money was made shortly after Fraker's supposed death without protest. The companies which paid this money are not yet parties to the suit to recover.

LIBERTY, Mo., Sept. 5.—Surprising developments, it is rumored here, may be looked for in the Fraker insurance case before another twenty-four hours elapse. One officer of one of the insurance companies, who is here on the case, it is said on good authority, makes the statement that the man captured in Minnesota is not the doctor. Judge J. H. Sandusky, attorney for Judge J. E. Lincoln, executor of the Fraker estate, said to-day that they had not admitted yet that the prisoner is Fraker.

Persons who knew Fraker intimately at Excelsior Springs, where the doctor lived before his memorable disappearance, will be here this evening, when the question of identity will be settled. A gentleman named Woodmansee, who knew Fraker for fifteen years, saw the prisoner at Topeka. He says that the man now in jail is not Fraker.

INDICTED FOR EXCISE VIOLATION

To Make a Test in George Miller's Case—Saloon Keepers Plead Not Guilty.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted George Miller, a waiter in Ralph Raymond's restaurant at 136 Third Avenue, for excise violation.

A month ago Policeman Ward went into the restaurant a few minutes after 1 o'clock in the morning and ordered a meal. He then ordered a glass of whisky, and when he got it he arrested the bartender.

William Steele Gray, counsel for Raymond, proposes to test the legality of the arrest.

The nine persons indicted on Wednesday for violating the excise law pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of General Sessions.

Counsel for the one woman among them, Edith Palmer of 226 West Forty-third Street, asked that a day next week be set for the trial. He said he had half a dozen witnesses for his client. The trial was set down for Sept. 11.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...5:32	Sun sets...6.24	Moon sets...7:13

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:47	9:05	2:35	3:00
Governors Island	9:10	9:21	4:37	5:02
Hell Gate	11:08	11:14	4:37	5:02

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 6.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Britannic	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Buffalo	Hull	Aug. 23
France	London	Aug. 20
Indian Prince	St. Lucia	Aug. 29
Lucania	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Manitou	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Olympia	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Peninsular	Lisbon	Aug. 18
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Aug. 31
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Aug. 31
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 31

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Alamo	Galveston	Sept. 1
La Touraine	Havre	Aug. 31
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 3

SUNDAY, Sept. 8.

Elliott	Bermuda	Sept. 5

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

Alvena	Navassa	Sept. 3
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 5
Nueces	Galveston	Sept. 4
Panama	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Aug. 26
Wells City	Swansea	Aug. 27

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

Alisa	Kingston	Sept. 5
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 4
Berlin	Antwarp	Aug. 31
City of Washington	Havana	Sept. 5
El Norte	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Fulda	Bremen	Aug. 31
Monomoy	Swansea	Aug. 27

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Allianca	Colon	Sept. 4
Majestic	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Mississippi	London	Aug. 29
Spree	Bremen	Sept. 3
Seneca	Havana	Sept. 7
Southwark	Antwerp	Aug. 31
Sirius	St. Lucia	Sept. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Cherokee	Sept. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Harrier	Sept. 6	Demarara	100 Wall St.
Rio Grande	Sept. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Manitoba	Sept. 7	London	4 Broadway.
Umbria	Sept. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Sept. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Sept. 7	Bahia	2 Stone St.
Werra	Sept. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Gevenum	Sept. 7	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
New-Orleans	Sept. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 8 N. R.
Allegheny	Sept. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Seguranca	Sept. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Georgia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rialto	Sept. 7	London	21-23 State St.
Bourgogne	Sept. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pascal	Sept. 7	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Peconic	Sept. 7	Genoa	29 Broadway.
Menemsha	Sept. 7	Leith	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Sept. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Colombia	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Bovic	Sept. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Peninsular	Sept. 10	Azores	148 Pearl St.
Llandaff City	Sept. 10	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Milton	Sept. 10	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Bea. Bellida	Sept. 11	Matanzas	21 Old Slip.
Ardanmhor	Sept. 11	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Britannic	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Sept. 11	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Sept. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Antilla	Sept. 11	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Niagara	Sept. 12	Cient'gos	21 Old Slip.
Niagara	Sept. 12	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Sept. 13	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	Sept. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Fluminense	Sept. 13	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Lucania	Sept. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Neb.	Sept. 14	Glasgow	29 Broadway.
Sirius	Sept. 14	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Dalton	Sept. 14	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons
Amalfi	Sept. 14	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Persia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 14	Bahia	11 Whith'l St.
Ex. Hendrik	Sept. 14	Matti	32 Beaver St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Sept. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Sept. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Sept. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Sept. 14	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Indian Prince	Sept. 14	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Mississippi	Sept. 14	London	4 Broadway.
Buffalo	Sept. 14	Hull	21-23 State St.
Berlin	Sept. 15	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Sept. 15	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Catalina	Sept. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Cherokee	Sept. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Sept. 17	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.

Aug. 21 for Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

Sid Masdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam Sept. 4 for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, sld. from Cuxhaven for New-York Sept. 2.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Wing, from New-York Aug. 22, arr. at London to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Aug. 24, arr. at London to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York Aug. 22 for Flushing, arr. at London to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. 3kojdt, from New-York Aug. 17, via Christiansand, for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen Sept. 2.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Aug. 1, via Bona, &c., arr. at Venice Sept. 2.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Carnan, from New-York Aug. 10, via Baltimore, for Victoria, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York Aug. 24, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from here at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, Sept. 5.—SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New-York, arr. here at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr at Bremerhaven at 12 P. M. yesterday.

GENOA, Sept. 5.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. here at 6 A. M. to-day.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 5.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr here at 1 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 5.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for Hamburg, arr. here at 9:55 P. M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, Sept. 5.—SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlmann, for New-York and Baltimore, sld. from here at 4 P. M. to-day.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court House in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of August, 1895.—Present: Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, against THE NEW-YORK STATE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF SYRACUSE.

Upon the proceedings heretofore had herein, and the filed papers in this action, and the annexed petition of David McClure, verified the sixth day of August, 1895, and proof of due service upon the Attorney General of application for this order and of the papers upon which the same is based, and a copy of this order in the form in which the same is entered,

Now, on motion of Herbert B. Turner, attorney for said petitioner,

It is ordered, That all creditors of the defendant corporation, The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association of Syracuse, be, and they hereby are required to exhibit and prove their claims, and thereby make themselves parties to this action, within six months from the first publication of notice of this order, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment heretofore entered herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder.

And it is further ordered, That notice of this order be given by publication in the New-York Law Journal and in The New-York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New-York, once a week for six weeks.

And it is further ordered, That such publication be made under the direction of said receiver, and that all creditors exhibit and prove such claims to him, and that the said receiver apply to the court for instruction in regard to any claims that may be contested.

And it is further ordered, That all creditors exhibit and prove their claims to said receiver at a place or places to be designated in the notice to be published as hereinbefore directed, and that all claims be proved by the presentation of vouchers, accompanied by the affidavit of the party, or one of the parties, interested, or the agent of such party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of the debt shown in said voucher is justly due from The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association of Syracuse to the creditor named in the voucher, over and above all offsets and counterclaims, with liberty to the said receiver to contest any of the claims so proved, as he may be advised.

Enter

M. J. O'B., J. S. C.

[L. S.] A copy. HENRY D. PURDY, Clerk.

Notice to creditors of The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association of Syracuse:

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing is a copy of an order duly entered in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association are required exhibit and prove their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York, and comply with the directions of the above order within six months after the 10th day of September, 1895.—Dated August 29th, 1895.

DAVID McCLURE, Receiver.

HERBERT B. TURNER, Attorney for Receiver. 22 William Street. au30-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE NEW-YORK STATE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF SYRACUSE.

Notice is hereby given that by and pursuant to an order of this court, dated the 17th day of August, 1895, and by a judgment of this court, dated the 23rd day of November, 1893, both duly entered in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, have been appointed receiver of the property of said The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association of Syracuse, and that I have duly filed my official bond and oath and have qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby notify and require:

(1) All persons indebted to The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association of Syracuse on or before the 25th day of October, 1895, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as said receiver, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York, and to pay the same.

(2) All persons having in their possession any property or effects of The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association of Syracuse to deliver the same to me on or before the said 25th day of October, 1895.

(3) All the creditors of said The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association of Syracuse to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me as such receiver on or before the said 25th day of October, 1895.

(4) All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of The New-York State Mutual Benefit Association of Syrac

SENATOR HILL IN ELMIRA

He Speaks to the Farmers at the Chemung County Fair.

WORDS OF ADVICE TO THE TILLERS

The Senator Will Remain over Saturday in Elmira and Attend the Democratic Convention.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Senator David B. Hill arrived in this city from Albany last evening, the guest of John B. Stanchfield and wife. Mr. Hill will attend the Democratic convention Saturday and make a speech. He spoke at the Chemung County Fair to a large gathering of farmers and his old friends this afternoon, being followed by Secretary of Agriculture Schraub.

Mr. Hill was introduced to the assembly as Elmira's beloved son, orator, statesman, and agriculturist, by Judge S. S. Taylor, and was received with hearty applause. In his address the Senator said:

Progress is one of the evidences of the advancing march of a better and higher civilization. If I were to characterize the distinguishing attribute of the present times, I should say that this is emphatically a period of invention. A gathering of farmers does not need to be reminded of what has been accomplished during the present century toward rendering the pursuit of agriculture less laborious. The vast amount of agricultural machinery now used in farming, and regarded as indispensable in the proper and easy cultivation of the soil, which was unknown to our forefathers, tells the whole story. Labor formerly, if not now, constituted the principal expense involved in the cultivation of the soil, and it may be truthfully affirmed that without the labor-saving inventions of the past fifty years, whereby the total cost for labor has been greatly minimized, would be impossible to follow the pursuit of agriculture with any profit in view of the wages which farm labor now commands.

Amid the multitude of useful improvements which have recently been made in agricultural implements, it would be difficult to determine which are the most important and valuable, or which could be the most easily dispensed with. An enterprising farmer desires them all, whether he actually needs them or not. The cheap farmer will ordinarily exhibit meagre crops, badly cultivated fields, poor cattle, and a front yard and garden full of weeds; and from the cheap politician, Good Lord deliver us! You do not want him at any price. We must not demand cheap newspapers or cheap advertising therefor if we want the papers who set the type and the reporters and editors who furnish the enterprise and brains for their success to receive ample compensation for their services.

That electricity is one of the most important of modern agencies in the development of valuable improvements admits of no discussion. In the light of what it has already accomplished for the world, the serious question is presented, whether there is anything that it is incapable of doing when properly applied.

One of the most useful and pleasure-giving inventions of modern times is the far-famed and popular bicycle which meets us everywhere we turn. The popularity of bicycle riding at this time is unquestioned. It is not a mere craze. It has come to stay. Those sensational preachers assuming to regulate the morals of the community, and who not very long ago as vigorously denounced bicycle riding by women as unbecoming and unladylike, if not positively shocking, must feel that they were somewhat premature in their strictures. Ladies have as much right to ride a bicycle as they have to ride a horse. My observation leads me to suggest that women can do most things as well as men, and many things a good deal better. In mentioning the uses to which these conveyances have already been put, I omitted to refer to their adaptability for political activity. But, according to an interview in The New-York Times of Aug. 29 last with Senator Raines of the Ontario district, it seems that the bicycle "machine" is occasionally be of service to the "political machine."

The usefulness and pleasure of bicycle riding, as well as carriage and wagon riding generally, depend largely upon roads. The subject of improved highways is again attracting deserved attention, occasioned largely by the efforts of bicyclists, aided by enterprising and public-spirited men.

The appearance of the houses of the people has largely improved in recent times. But not alone in the realm of the arts, sciences, manufactures, industries, and business has progress recently manifested itself, but its signs are witnessed in literature, in theology, in medicine, in education, in law, and in nearly every department of learning and activity. It is to be regretted that greater improvement has not manifested itself in the enactment of legislation. I do not propose to criticise the political legislation of the recent Legislature, for I know too well what some of the properties of the acquire, and I shall not trespass upon them, but I may be pardoned for suggesting that in the matter of lawmaking it outdid any of its predecessors since the organization of the State Government. It actually passed 1,045 separate and distinct bills, which became laws. Is it not possible that all of these laws were actually necessary; on the contrary, there were hundreds which were unnecessary, special in their character, mischievous in their tendencies, unwise or unadvised.

To the farmers who have gathered to-day I have no especial suggestions to make concerning your husbandry. You know more about your own occupation than I do, and I hesitate to offer even anything in the shape of advice. I realize that during recent years the prices of agricultural products have been extremely low, the supply larger than the demand, as well as the competition very great, and that you have experienced much difficulty in "making both ends meet." The panics of 1813, 1837, and 1873 should have led us to anticipate that the period since 1893. Legislation alone will not bring prosperity; in the end it will defeat itself. Direct attempts by legislation to put prices up or to put them down are usually futile.

In conclusion, I invite for these thoughts which I have crudely and hastily expressed such kind consideration as you may think they are justly entitled to, and that is all.

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report—if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Senator Hill will remain in town over Saturday.

COGWHEEL RAILWAY RIDE UP PIKE'S PEAK

A Bishop Enjoys with Rare Zest the Nine-Mile Ascent.

Bishop Foss in The Boston Zion's Herald.

In respect to the magnificent scenery of Colorado and Utah, words, however glowingly written or earnestly spoken, to most eager listeners, can convey exceedingly little of what the eye can see and the heart can feel. I had the pleasure of several railroad journeys amid the finest of the mountain scenery. My impressions were such as I can neither describe nor forget. Pike's Peak, Royal Gorge, Silver Plume, the Great Loop, Spanish Peaks, Glenwood Springs, and the Garden of the Gods are, as the types set them forth, only names; but they are to me pictures of inimitable beauty and sublimity which must hang in the gallery of my memory forever.

The ascent of Pike's Peak is now made by a cogwheel railway, nine miles in length, with heavy grades, with no trestles, and with only three bridges, with no frowning precipices near at hand to terrify nervous tourists, and, indeed, with scarcely anything to suggest the thought of danger to the ordinary traveler. Starting from the lovely village of Manitou, which nestles amid the spurs at the base of the mountain, our panting engine slowly pushed the car up, up, 25 feet in every 100, through a splendid cañon of three miles, made musical by the mingling sounds of the roaring torrent at our feet and the scream of the locomotive. Frowning cliffs rose to dizzy heights on either hand, often surmounted by immense balancing rocks eager to leap to the sides of their brothers which almost choked the torrent back, and which bore most fantastic names, such as "Lone Fisherman," "Plum Pudding," "Leaping Frog," and "The Turtle."

Then we ascended over broad pastures and alongside of splendid cliffs and around the sweep of curves which every minute revealed new beauties and glories of the near and distant landscape.

Soon we passed the timber line, far above which every patch of sod amid the rocks was ornamented with flowers of richest hues, some of them adorning the very top of the mountain, close beside the snowdrifts.

We reached the summit at the altitude of 14,147 feet—the highest attained by any railroad—to witness a thunderstorm far below us, as well as close around us, and to be greeted by a vast panorama of immense plains stretching eastward to the very distant horizon and of lofty mountains skirting half the circle and dotted with patches of snow; more than a score of them loftier than Pike's Peak itself by 200 to 300 feet, those in New-Mexico at least 140 miles distant.

Colorado Springs, twelve miles away, a wealthy and very beautiful city of 10,000 inhabitants, and a world-renowned health resort, looked like a checkerboard. The smoke of the smelters of Pueblo, fifty miles south, and of Denver, seventy miles north, was strongly suggestive of the immense mineral stores over which the mountain monarch keeps watch.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Sale and Lease of a Warehouse on Greenwich Street—Happenings in the Auction Room.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have bought for themselves, through Walter Meyers, the five-story brick and stone warehouse 407 to 411 Greenwich Street and 15 Hubert Street, being 75 feet front on the former and 100 feet deep, with an L 22 feet wide on Hubert Street. The price paid was something under $175,000. The Messrs. Hoffman have leased the property to the carpet house of W. & J. Sloane until May 1, 1900, at the rent of $11,000 per year.

Mr. Morgan D. McMonegal has sold for James Livingston to John D. Dent the three-story dwelling 698 West End Avenue at about $22,000.

Mr. Charles E. Schuyler has sold for the Mercantile Building Company to C. W. Hogan the three-and-one-half-story whitestone dwelling 250 West End Avenue, 21 by 65 by 100.

Mr. W. F. Havemeyer has sold the three three-story and basement brick dwellings 29 to 33 East Nineteenth Street, 60 by 92, to a purchaser who will tear down the buildings and improve the site. The price paid is said to be nearly, if not quite, $140,000.

Messrs. B. Altman & Co. will begin during the coming week the work of tearing down the old buildings on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, in the rear of their present store. They will then erect an addition to the premises now occupied by them, extending from one street to the other.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Charles Buek to D. E. Buys, at about $31,000, the four-story American basement dwelling 134 West Eighty-seventh Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $18,600, to Thomas R. Manners, the three-story brownstone dwelling 258 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, 18 by 100.8½. The purchaser immediately resold the property for $19,000.

There was a strong disinclination on the part of the mortgageor yesterday to allow the property at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Forty-first Street to be sold under foreclosure, and efforts were made to adjourn the sale, which were futile. The auctioneer, Mr. William Kennelly, was promptly on the stand at noon, but the referee was not to be waited for. When he arrived it was determined to put up only a portion of the property to see if enough would be realized to cover the judgment. The portion offered included the corner proper, 98.9 by 80 by 92.9 by 80.6, with four five-story brick buildings. This was bought about five years ago by George Crawford for $300,000. The bidding was rather lively for a short time, but the property was finally knocked down to J. M. Lockhart of Pittsburg at $229,675.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, under foreclosure, at $1,400, to Thomas Kennelly, the property at the northwest corner of Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 20.49 by 80.29 by 29.61 by 82.21. A frame building had been on the lot, but it was recently blown down.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in partition, at $6,100, to John Rogers, the two-story and basement frame dwelling 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 99.11, and also to Harris Cohen, at $14,450, the property at 133 East Broadway, south side, between Pike and Rutgers Streets, 25 by 75, with old buildings.

The sales at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 113 and 117 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, beginning 262.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats, each 31.3 by 100.11. Due on judgments, $34,842 and $34,855, respectively.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,150.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 210 to 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 150 by 99.11, five three-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $61,696.

Morgan D. McMonegal has sold, for James Livingston, to John D. Dent, the three-story private dwelling 698 West End Avenue, for about $22,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-eighth Street and Boulevard, northwest corner, one-story brick, iron, and frame hothouse, by David Clarke & Sons; cost, $4,200.

Eighty-first Street and Riverside Drive, northeast corner, three five-story brick dwellings, by the Metropolitan Improvement Company of 53 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn; cost, $75,000.

Main Street, north side, 300 feet west of Westchester Bridge, one-story frame store, by Louis & Frank Steiniger; cost, $450.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Samuel Street, two-story and attic frame store, by Charles E. Stahl of 200 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; cost, $3,500.

Main Street, south side, 35 feet west of Silver Street, three-story frame store and dwelling, by Mrs. Minnie H. Grab of Westchester; cost, $5,500.

Terrace View Avenue, south side, 241 feet west of Jansen Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Benjamin S. Cleveland of 146 West Sixty-second Street; cost, $2,500.

Essex Street, 39, by Yella Brown, alterations to a six-story brick tenement; cost, $200.

Eighty-seventh Street, 113 to 119 East, by The Mayor, &c., alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $35,000.

Thirty-first Street, Thirty-first Street, southeast corner, by Stafford, Whitaker & Keech, lessees, Mrs. Josephine Brooks, owner, alterations to an eight-story brick hotel; cost $15,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 256 West, by Clark Brothers, owners, S. Simon, lessee, alterations to a two-story and basement brick restaurant; cost, $500.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold, for F. S. Allen, to C. E. Donnellen, at $60,000, the three four-story brick flats 9 to 13 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, each 20.4 by 70 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Market Street, east side, 100 feet south of Eastern Parkway, a one-story frame dwelling, 17 by 31, $2,200; Rose J. McMurray, owner.

Seventy-eighth Street, 110 feet east of Second Avenue, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 24 by 30.6, $6,000; S. C. Halstead, owner.

Clarkson Street, north side, 150 feet west of Flatbush Avenue, four two-story and basement brick dwellings, 18.9 by 40, $17,000; S. S. Yates, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 5.

LUDLOW ST, 76; Louis A. Blumenthal to Harris Scheinzeil $1

CHRYSTIE ST, 185; Charles Coleman and another, executors of Morris Coleman, to Sarah Bernstein ..... Omitted

BROADWAY, w s, 175 ft s of Amity St, 25x200 to Mercer St x25x200; John J. Lynes to Eugene Higgins, ½ part 54,000

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Fromme, referee, to John J. Lynes, ½ part 50,700

14TH ST, 506 East; Jacob Rieser and wife to Philip Schaefer and another 1

22D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 23.6x98.9; Louise M. Suckmann to George W. Tubbs 1

9TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of 35th St, 24.4x80; George Heinig to James E. Davis 1

LIVINGSTONE AV, w s, 175 ft n e of North Chauncey Drive, 150x100; Gottfried Landsberg to Melina Landsberg 1

HILL AV, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Mrs. Ada Olenin to Otto Ocker and wife 900

114TH ST, 220 West; Louis Wirth and wife to Louisa Samisch 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 120x100.11; Henry G. Forbes to Mary A. Forbes 5

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 17.9x100.11; Theodore Connolly and wife to Giovanni Ellero 16,000

2D AV, s e corner of 110th St, 25.8x75; Alonzo E. De Baun and wife to Joseph Stern 19,000

115TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Charles Futzel, referee, to Susanna W. Thorne 8,000

126TH ST, n e corner of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary A. De Moyelles to Charles Weisbecker 32,000

137TH ST, n w corner of Brown Place, 17.6x76; Robert S. Gordon to Samuel Blackwell 8,267

149TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 25x103; Henry Kelly to Catharine Kelly 1

136TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, executor of William S. Brown, to Charles A. Ericson 4,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 446 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x115; Jacob Riehl and Anton Rinschler and wives to Philip Wagner and wife 7,750

LOT 122, map of East Tremont, 24th Ward; John Gloeckner and wife to Bernhard Stern and wife 3,000

LOT 619, map of Section C Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Mary Geisman 5,100

LOT 654, same map; same to Theodore E. Allwood 2,500

ANTHONY AV, e s, 360 ft n e of Burnside Av, 17.4x irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to John E. Burns, half part ... 400

SAME PROPERTY; executors of Myer Finn to John E. Burns, half part 400

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Ellen Shahan to William R. Kenzel and Edward C. McBrien. 2,900

ARTHUR AV, w s, 108 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x117.2; Minnie Moore and husband to Catherine B. Jordan 3,400

SAME PROPERTY; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Minnie Moore 1

7TH AV, w s, 200 ft s of Walnut St, 25x irregular; Cornelia E. Roantree and husband to John Hinchliffe and others 1,200

WEBSTER AV, w s, 375 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x120.11; Charles F. Hallan to David Virtue 2,750

LOT 65, map of property of F. P. and H. A. Forster, at Riverdale and Mosholu; Frank D. Pavey, referee, to Henry P. Bartlett 450

Recorded Leases.

WICKS, Jacob, Jr., to Frederick I. Fleischmann; store floor, &c., 3,058 3d Av, 3 years ..... $480 and $600

PALMIERI, John, to Giovanni Carucci; store, &c., 133 Mott St, 3 years 600

WHITEMAN, Abbie L., to Richard K. Jackson and another; 114 West 23d St, store, &c., 8 years 9,000

NATHAN, Henry C., to William T. Shannon; Park Av, 883, store, &c., 2 years .. 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ABLASS, Caroline, and another to E. N. Hall; n s of 71st St, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years $13,000

ADAMS, Albert J., and wife to North River Savings Bank; n w corner of 8th Av and 37th St, 1 year 50,000

BERGENSTEIN, Charles, and wife to J. L. Graf and another; n e corner of Lexington Av and 56th St, 2 years 5,000

BORNKAMP, August, and another to Diedrich Brandes and another; n s of 110th St, 30 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years ... 2,500

BINGHAM, William H., and others to F. C. Rack; n s of 118th St, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000

BURNS, John E. to Abraham Levy; e s of Anthony Av, 350 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years 580

CAHN, James M., and others to Moses Strauss and wife; s s of 61st St, 232 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 4,000

ELLERO, Giovanni, to Theodore Connolly; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 4,500

ERSSON, Charles A., to William R. Brown, as executor; n s of 136th St, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 2 years 2,000

EST, Louise, and another to John A. Delany; 212 East 26th St, 2 years 750

GRAY, William H., and wife to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; s s of Home St, 278 ft e of Stebbins Av, installments 3,000

HALL, William H., Jr., to George S. Hall; n s of 142d St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 10,000

HOOKS, Katherine P., to Thomas O'Connor; s s of Clinton Av, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 1 year, (three mortgages) 7,500

JORDAN, Catharine B., to Minnie Moore; w s of Arthur Av, 108 ft s of Pelham Av, 1 year 900

KELLOGG, Amy H., and another to Albert Tilt; s s of 53d St, 237.8 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 4,000

KENZEL, William, and others to Mary J. Bodine; n s of Elsmere Place, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 4,000

LEDDY, James H., and wife to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e s of 2d Av, part of Lot 37, map of Claremont, installments 3,750

MARGRAF, Franz, and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; e corner of River Av and 149th St, notes 1,500

MAROTZKI, Carl A., and wife to John Stemine; s w corner of Washington Av and 166th St, installments 8,000

MANHEIM, Jacob, to Abraham Weinberg and another; 1 corner of Henry and Clinton Sts, 1 year 5,500

MOORE, Lisette H., and another to Charles A. Cameron; n s of Briggs Av, 200 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year ... 1,700

NELLIS, Eudora H., to Philip Conkling; n s of 76th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 1,000

O'CONNOR, Margaret, and another to Cecilia Rusch, as executrix; Lot 12, map of Romaine, 3 years 3,400

RYMAN, Anne, to Charles Donnell and another; 108 Delancey St, 3 years 5,000

ROTH, Marie, to George Ringler & Co.; s w corner of Jackson and Crescent Ave, 1 year 200

STAFFORD, Miles A., and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Alexander Av and 138th St, 1 year 10,000

SPAKE, Sarah, to Albert Stake; n s of 105th St, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years 6,000

SAMISCH, Louisa, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 51st St, 217 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 4,000

STERN, Bernhard, and wife to John Gloeckner; n w s of Mapes Av, part of Lot 122, map of Tremont, 5 years 1,600

THEISS, George, and wife to George Ehret; s s of 14th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, and property on 13th St, 1 year 20,000

TUBBS, George W., to Louise M. Sackman; n s of 22d St, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 4,000

VIRTUE, David, to the Safety Cooperative Building, Loan, and Savings Association of New-York City; w s of Webster Av, 375 ft n of Southern Boulevard, installments 4,000

WIGGIN, Frederick H., and wife to J. G. Buckley and another; 490 Broadway, 3 years 4,600

WIMMEL, Henry, to Katherine Seiter; e s of 7th Av, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 1 year 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROMMER, John, and others, executors, to F. J. Middlebrook $15,000

BASSFORD, Henry A., Trustee, to Charlotte H. Heck 1,000

JOHNSON, Richard E., to Selma Wallach. 2,000

JENCKS, Frances M., to William N. Crane 1

KOHNERT, Emma, to Julie Elsbach 5,000

LEHON, Helen J., to Mary Maloney 5,045

LYRA, Adele, to Christine A. Schmidtmann 5,045

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John Brommer and others, executors 15,000

SAME to B. A. Sands, and others, executors 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank 13,000

Lis Pendens.

PIKE ST, 46; Louis Gewirz against Hayman Wallach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SPRING ST, 266; Julia Frank against Lena Lewis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MARKET ST, e s, between Madison and Henry Sts, 22.3 ft front; Maggie Reilly against Abraham Zubrinsky, (action to declare lien.)

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, adjoining lands of J. C. Sidney, 100x100; John Parsons against Mary A. Dee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 2½ inches front; Elizabeth Kiernan against Margaret McCormick and others, (action to recover possession.)

7TH ST, s s, lots 1,047, 1,048, 1,092, and 1,093, Map of Village of Wakefield; Alice H. Dexter against Ann Kennedy and others, (partition.)

112TH ST, 301 East and 302 Av, 16.8 ft front; Louis Davidson against William Lyman and others, (action to reform deed.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed Yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

NORFOLK ST, 175; Louis Black against Hyman Fischer, owner and contractor ... $675

22TH ST, 201 and 203 East; Charles H. Klinge against Salomon Weihandler, owner; Frederick Klingman, contractor.

PROSPECT AV and 156th St, s e corner, 100x150; Church E. Gates & Co. against H. C. Thornton, owner and contractor; Hotaling & Co., contractors 683

UNION AV, e s, 111 ft s of 156th St, 25x94; Arthur Gorsch against George Price, owner and contractor 1,896

TREMONT AV, n s, 180 ft e of Clinton Av, 50x100; Edward McCann against John A. Gray, owner; Henry E. Hall, contractor 450

169TH ST, s s, 67 ft e of Fox St, 37 ft front; Pedro Cahots against J. Posceda, owner and contractor 75

14TH ST, 205 West; Jacob Zimmermann against Xavier Club, owner; Frank L. Blom, contractor 74

3D AV, 213; William J. McKay against Hamilton Fish, owner; Dennis C. McCarthy, contractor 133

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Fred Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., Second Artillery, one month; Major E. P. Ewen, Ninth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Edward Davis, Third Artillery, one month.

—Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, Third Artillery, has been detailed Professor of Military Science at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.

—Lieut. James Bayliss, Tenth Infantry, has been detailed Professor of Military Science at the University of Alabama.

—Major J. V. R. Hoff, Surgeon, and Capt. R. R. Ball, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Chickamauga, Tenn., for duty.

—Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander J. E. Pillsbury has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and assigned to duty at the Naval War College at Newport.

—Ensign W. V. Powelson has been detached from the Columbia and ordered to the New-York.

—Ensign H. P. Jones, Jr., has been ordered to examination for promotion.

One of Lang's Happy Similes.

From The London Daily News.

To St. Theresa, when she first saw visions, her director recommended a whip of nettles and a shirt of hair, stitched with wire—like a sixpenny magazine.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction. | **Real Estate at Auction.**

TO-MORROW---SATURDAY,

SPECIAL TRAIN AT 1 P. M., HARLEM R. R.

White Plains Park AT Auction.

PHILIP J. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

SMYTH & RYAN WILL SELL ON THE GROUNDS, AT WHITE PLAINS, 505 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND 60 BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7TH, AT 2 P. M. TITLES GUARANTEED. MAPS AND FREE PASSES AT STATION, OR FROM SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS, 111 BROADWAY; NEW-NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 256 BROADWAY; WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 VANDERBILT AV., OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL STATION; BARNETT & CO., 9 EAST 125TH ST., AND 4,361 THIRD AV.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE

Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin

ON

West 45th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs.

COMPRISING

The Fee of plot, 75x100.5, with church building and rectory adjoining, and large brick building in rear,

TOGETHER WITH

NOS. 232 AND 248 W. 45TH ST.

ASTOR LEASEHOLDS.

PARTICULARS OF (4799)

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST.

AND 1 MADISON AVE., 23D ST.

PARK HILL.

ADDRESS, 280 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

PRIVATE STABLES,

204 AND 206 WEST 68TH ST.

Two-story, 25x90x100. Nine stalls; ample carriage room; large coachman's apartments above; cannot be duplicated on the west side; open for inspection.

ARTHUR R. PARSONS, 177, 179 Broadway.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 92 Riverside Drive; beautifully located; near 81st St.; occupied past three years by owner. Address, for particulars and for appointment to examine, Owner, Post Office Box 940.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A plot of about 65 acres, suitable for subdivision, about 1,000 feet from Oradell Station, New-Jersey, in borough limits, on New-Jersey and New-York R. R., 18 miles from New-York City; 30 trains per day; surrounding land sells for $400 and upwards per lot; price, $200 per acre; terms easy if desired. For particulars apply to

FAIRCHILD & YORAN,
171 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A CHOICE SINGLE CORNER APARTMENT of 8 rooms and bath to let, in select neighborhood, with elevator, steam heat, and hallboys; rent, $900; cheaper apartments next door. Apply to janitor, 73 East 54th St., or
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A VERY HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE, finely decorated and gas fixtures; four-story, 20 feet, with three-story extension; finest street on which west side; possession immediate; rent commences Oct. 1; only $2,000. Apply on premises, 128 West 86th St.

A LARGE, HANDSOME 4-STORY DWELLING to let.—West 82d St., close to Central Park; hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; two bath rooms; immediate possession.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

8 EAST 86TH ST.—Four-story brownstone overlooking Central Park. Apply E. N. TAILER, 90 Franklin St.

FLOWERS OF A DAKOTA PRAIRIE IN JUNE

The Landscape Fairly Blazes with Brilliant Floral Colors.

Mrs. Janette H. Knox in The Boston Zion's Herald.

In due time we were driving over the prairies, which are always magnificent, but which on this day were magnificently beautiful, literally covered as they were with the prairie roses. Think of it! Acres upon acres thickly dotted with red, pink, and white roses, and the air laden with an aroma of the fresh-blown blossoms. Other flowers of no mean appearance helped to make those wide prairies one vast flower garden. There were the spiderwort of brightest blue, the waxy anemone of purest white, the evening primrose, with its larger but less beautiful blossoms, and the purple wild peas or vetches, with an occasional richly colored yellow flower whose botanical name I have forgotten. Nothing, however, could compare with the roses in beauty or quantity.

Some one has said that the flowers out of reach of man are dedicated to God. Nowhere in this wide world, if this be true, can there be such a supreme floral dedication as on these North Dakota prairies. They touch everybody's heart. On the train the conductor or the brakeman would jump off at each station and in a moment gather a beautiful bouquet and bring it into the car for the women and children.

I was on a train a week or two before this trip, when suddenly the train stopped between stations. "What's the matter?" cried several voices. "Nothing," was the reply. "The boys want some roses." And when a moment later the express messenger, with whom I was acquainted, brought me a dainty bouquet of buds and blossoms, I suspect there was in my prosy soul something of the same sentiment to which Lucy Larcom, with her poetical nature, gave expression in the words:

The world we live in, wholly is redeemed;
Not one alone, but all that man holds dear;
His orchards and his maize; forget-me-not
And heart's-ease in his garden; and the wild
Aerial blossoms of the untamed wood,
That make its savagery so homelike; all
Have felt Christ's sweet love watering their roots;
His sacrifice has won both earth and heaven.

Does familiarity with the flowers bring contempt? Little Ivah Strachan, four years old, cried when the wagon wheels crushed one. Mr. Carter quaintly informed us that he was trying the esthetic on his pigs this year. Why should they not share in the floral bounties? When we reached the pigpen, which was about the size of a New-England farm, there was the same rosy profusion as elsewhere, the occupants evidently preferring the growing wheat for ordinary diet. It was a strange combination, however—pigs and roses!

Martyrs of a Bootmakers' Ideal.

From The London Daily News.

Man, vain man, is not free from responsibility in the matter of tight boots; a Chinese fancy has taken possession of both sexes, and nobody, except Trilby, owns such feet as those on which Nausicaa danced, and Atalanta outran the wind, and Phidippides (or Philippides, as an eminent Cambridge scholar writes the name) did his famous long-distance race. We are all, or all of us under thirty, the martyrs of a bootmaker's ideal.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1.
LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St., southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

THREE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-ROOM FLATS; bath, steam heat, elevator, roof garden; sanitary conditions perfect. "LORENA." Inquire at office Eccellent Storm, 204 East 27th St.

EXAMINE 71 WEST 88TH; 7 ROOMS, $40 to $60; excellent location. STEVENS, Columbus Av., (cor. 93d.)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED, cozy, comfortable, convenient,
50 WEST 98TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; hard wood; enamel baths; wood trim; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; pretty and decorated; ideal home for small families; rent, $36. JAMES R. HAY, on premises, or 7 Wall St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

SANITARY APARTMENTS.
50 WEST 98TH STREET.

Six rooms and bath; hard wood; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; delightful open grates; attractive for small families.

NEW AND EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Six rooms and bath; tastefully decorated; hardwood finish; sanitary plumbing; enamel baths; rent, $25 to $30. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St. or 7 Wall St.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED FULLY AND HANDSOMELY.—A perfect Winter house and acres; very low rent for the year; near city, on New-Haven Road; inducements too numerous for this method. Country Seat, Box 201 Times.

Stables To Let.

PRIVATE STABLE, 159 WEST 18TH ST.—Five stalls; ample carriage room; coachman's apartments. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD and others, plaintiffs, against HERMAN FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smythe, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Ninth Street and the First Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches, more or less, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 23d, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, September 5th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, September 12th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, September 5th, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City

LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED

The Republican League Favors Present Excise Laws.

A HOT DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE

The Good Government Clubs Not Held in High Esteem—Mr. Lauterbach's Argument for Straight Tickets.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The State League of Republican Clubs to-day declared against local option, though the delegates from New-York and Kings, under the leadership of Alfred R. Conkling, made a hard fight to secure an opposite expression. The struggle was confined to the Committee on Resolutions, which was in session several hours. As soon as the committee met, Mr. Conkling offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates to the convention favor the principle of local option by counties for the sale of liquors on Sunday, and where a county contains a city, the question should be submitted separately to the voters of such city, and to the remainder of the county.

A resolution drawn by Judge Arms, embodying the sentiment of opposition to local option or any other change in the existing Sunday laws, was also introduced. After a prolonged discussion, in which the New-York and Kings County men said New-York was tired of having laws crammed down its throat, the two resolutions were referred to a sub-committee, composed of Judge Arms, Assemblyman Conkling, and Assemblyman Brown of Dolgeville. The sub-committee reported the following compromise resolution, which was adopted by the full committee, several of the New-York and Brooklyn members not voting:

We heartily commend the action of the police authorities of New-York City in closing the saloons on Sunday, and note, with pleasure, that the liquor dealers, in taking official action by which they promise to obey the law and assist in its enforcement, have shown more good sense and honesty than the newspapers and public men who have counseled against obedience to law and order, by inveighing against public officials for doing their sworn duty. The question of open saloons on Sunday is not a political question, but is one the determination of which will, to a large extent, measure the moral tone of the Empire State.

We believe in the American Sunday, and that the traditions of the Republican Party favor the preservation of all those conditions and principles calculated to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to the masses of the people.

This resolution is practically the one introduced by Judge Arms, except that the latter provided that "the question of open saloons on Sunday is not a political question or a question of local option," the reference to local option being stricken out of the resolution as adopted.

The other resolutions reported and adopted by the convention were as follows:

We believe that the desires and demands of the few should always be subordinate to the welfare and best interests of the many; that the Administration of President Cleveland has been in direct opposition to that principle, with depression, discouragement, and disaster as its fruition.

We believe that healthful prosperity begets contentment and happiness, and that upon the contentment and happiness of the masses depends the perpetuity of our institutions. We therefore assert it to be the first duty of our Government, both State and national, to protect the homes of the wage earners of the land.

Recognizing the mutual dependence of labor and capital, we brand any one who seeks to antagonize the two as an ignoramus or a demagogue.

While deploring the terrible cost of the lesson, it is a matter of rejoicing that the American people are now fully convinced that the Republican doctrine of protection to home industries is a truthful fact instead of a false theory.

We believe in such a standard of value that every dollar coined or issued by the United States Government will pass at par in any market of the world, and that among the different kinds of money issued no dollar should have any superiority or prestige over any other dollar.

While this league still adheres to its constitutional provision against attempting to dictate nominations for public office, it will at all times reserve the right to speak plainly on any and all questions affecting the well-being of society and our fellow-citizens.

In our opinion the time has come for foreign nations to understand that the United States has both the disposition and the ability to maintain its dignity and protect its citizens in every part of the inhabited globe.

We favor the proposed appropriation of $9,000,000 by the State Government for the improvement of the canals of the State.

The Administration of Gov. Morton and all the other State officers has been such as to command the respect and confidence of the people, and their official records are an honor to the party that placed them in office.

We congratulate the Republican Party upon the unity and general good feeling existing in its ranks, and now pledge a hearty co-operation in carrying to an overwhelming victory the ticket that shall be named at the coming State Convention.

Assemblyman Brown of Dolgeville offered a resolution which was adopted by the convention, favoring the establishment of a State and National insurance fund for workingmen by taxation of corporations and individuals.

President George E. Green of Binghamton was unanimously re-elected President of the league. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice Presidents—Edward A. Merritt, Jr., of Potsdam; A. H. Steele of New-York, and Francis G. Ward of Buffalo; Secretary—Frederic J. Bryant of Binghamton; Treasurer—Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls.

Henry Gleason and Major John W. Totten of New-York, Dr. J. W. Sheldon of Syracuse, and Col. David P. Watkins of Brooklyn were elected delegates at large to the convention of the Republican National League, to be held at Milwaukee in 1896.

A significant thing about the convention was the unanimity with which the "big guns" of the party declined to be present. All had engagements which prevented them from attending, and declaring themselves upon matters of interest at this time. Mayor Strong, Morton, Platt, Miller, Fassett, Lauterbach—none of them could find time to come to Binghamton. Some sent letters, and the reading of these occupied a good share of the time of the morning session.

Another feature of the convention was the occasional cropping of hostility to the Good Government Clubs and to anything like non-partisan government. This hostile sentiment was first voiced in Mr. Lauterbach's letter, and was loudly applauded by the convention. Mr. Lauterbach said on the subject:

Parties cannot be maintained except through the energy of practical politicians, interested in their party's welfare to the extent of actual personal uninterrmittent labor and untiring devotion, but never by the spasmodic, unreliable, and uncertain leadership of theorists and doctrinaires. Had the local Republican Party of this great metropolis listened to the councils of its practical politicians, instead of lending ear to the cajolery of the Mugwumps and self-styled reformers, New-York City to-day would have been a Republican city, and the Republican Party would have been dominant for many years to come.

These facts are manifest, and to-day greater loyalty to party, higher regard for its organizations, and a determination to fight for Republican success, with straight party nominations and without unholy entangling alliances with Democrats, no matter of what faction, exists in this community and throughout the State.

Here and there it is true an exceptional instance can be cited, where some malcontent, disappointed in unwarranted expectations, and forgetful of bounties received at the hands of this party, decries practical politics and party organization, and raises a feeble and ineffectual voice in favor of the abandonment of affiliation with the party.

President Green, who is also Mayor of this city, denounced the Good Government clubs, and announced himself a believer in practical politics and partisan government in local, as well as in State and National affairs.

A. R. Conkling made a speech, principally about the Good Government clubs of New-York attributing to their influence the accomplishment of many reforms.

President Green challenged the statements of Mr. Conkling, and said that a Republican was a good enough Good Government Club for him.

George C. Miller of Orange County denounced the Good Government clubs, and declared that it was their pernicious influence over certain Republican Senators last Winter which prevented the passage of important Republican measures.

Syracuse was selected as the place for holding the next convention. Speeches were made by Roswell G. Horr and R. C. Alexander of New-York, Col. Robert P. Porter, and others, and the convention adjourned.

Antitoxine for the Chicagoans.

From The Chicago Journal.

As a result of Commissioner Kerr's enthusiastic work about fifty distributing stations for antitoxine, the newly discovered preventive for diphtheria, will be established in various parts of the city, so that physicians will be able to get the medicine at greatly reduced price. When Mr. Kerr was in New-York recently he made arrangements to secure it in large consignments at the rate of $1.25 for a phial of two doses, instead of the $9 price which has prevailed in the past. It will be sent here at regular intervals, so that it may be kept fresh to insure its efficacy. The distribution will be attended to by some representative of the Health Department.

JAMAICA AGAINST OUR ORANGES

Their Trees Are Charged with Being Diseased, but an Expert Says that the Island's Are Worse.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—American agriculturists in the orange industry will be interested to learn that the Governor of Jamaica has just issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of orange plants, cuttings, buds, or grafts from Louisiana and Florida. The reason is that information has reached the Government that the orange groves of those States are afflicted with a parasitic disease in an epidemic form, which ultimately destroys the tree.

The proclamation is not absolute in its prohibition. Plants and cuttings may be imported, but before delivery must be sent to the Curator of the Jamaica Institute for examination. If he pronounces them free of disease they may be delivered.

This action of the Government, while originally local in its intention and scope, is really of considerable importance to American vested interests here, both existent and to be, although the fact may not be at first apparent.

Owing to the destructive frosts that have lately denuded the Florida groves, quite a number of orange growers from that State have come here to see what can be done in the way of establishing themselves where the climate is more equable, and no treacherous frosts have to be contended with. Some have already secured properties, and are preparing to establish extensive plantations. Others have determined on doing so, and any number may follow, the land resources of the island being practically enexhaustible.

It may be therefore assumed that the once flourishing orange industry of Jamaica is about to be resuscitated on a larger scale than ever by American enterprise and capital. But the native orange is distinctly inferior in type, both naturally and through want of proper and scientific culture, to that of Florida. Consequently the Floridian planters will be desirous of importing plants to stock their groves.

Unfortunately, the disease of which this Government has received notice might, under the circumstances, be introduced here, and spread to the native groves, which are healthy, if badly cultured. It is really, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Government should take every precaution to protect at once the present and future orange interests.

No doubt the American planters may be relied upon to exercise special caution. But that is scarcely sufficient, as it leaves room for accident. The Government proclamation completely covers the ground.

There is one point, however, to which, in fairness, the attention of American orange growers who intend locating here should be directed. The native groves are said to healthy. This is on the authority of the native growers. The Governor's proclamation also implies it. Only to-day, however, one of the most experienced and skillful orange growers of Florida told a different story.

He says that in the parish of Manchester—the principal orange region of the island just now, where the fine "Jamaica oranges" known in New-York are produced—there are very few healthy trees. The same applies to all the orange groves of the island, which he visited and carefully examined. Indeed, to such an extent is this the case, that he hesitate in going to the length of saying that in no part of the world which he has visited has he seen so much disease among the groves as in this island.

This statement may be an exaggeration. Public opinion regards it as such. It has, however, attracted attention on account of the recognized authority of it, and the Agricultural Society—a semi-official body, with the Governor as Chairman, and the members of the Legislature as members ex officio—has appointed a special committee to investigate the matter and report upon it.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Wagnerian Festivals.—On Sunday, Sept. 22, and on Sunday, Sept. 29, two grand Wagnerian festival concerts will be given at the Madison Square Garden under the management of J. S. Leerburger. Mme. von Januschowsky, from the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, and the dramatic and Wagnerian prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera House, will make her first appearance in New-York at these concerts. The other artists are Emil Fischer, basso; Barron Berthald, tenor, of the Damrosch forces, and William Mertens, baritone. A grand orchestra of 100 musicians, picked from the combined orchestras of New-York, under the leadership of Ad. Neuendorff, will interpret the music. Popular prices will be established—25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1—so that all lovers of Wagner will have an opportunity to gratify their musical taste.

—John Drew.—John Drew is playing a most successful engagement in San Francisco, and when he returns to the Empire Theatre in the latter part of this month he will play an engagement of ten weeks, opening with Henry Guy Carleton's new play, "That Imprudent Young Couple." Mr. Drew will play only three nights on his way from San Francisco to New-York, having canceled part of his tour in order to extend his time at San Francisco. In addition to Mr. Carleton's play, he has "Christopher, Jr.," a new play by Anthony Hope and Edward Rose, a new play by Malcolm Watson, and his repertory. He will also appear at Palmer's Theatre for a long season, beginning in February, so that his present season will practically be spent in this city.

—"Boney" Was All Right.—A demonstration of the almost human sagacity of the Lockhart elephants was given at Proctor's Pleasure Palace on Wednesday evening. Owing to an accident to the electrical apparatus, the house, for two minutes during the elephant exhibit, was in total darkness. When the lights went out, Boney, the clown, was performing one of her most difficult feats. Amid the almost complete silence could be heard the gentle but firm voice of Lockhart, repeating, "I am here Boney; everything is all right." The trainer's voice was sufficient assurance for the large audience present, and when after the two minutes the lights were turned on, Boney trumpeted one of her inimitable "Horrays!" took up her cue instantly, and finished the performance.

—Digby Bell's Opera Company.—The Digby Bell Opera Company is now completed, and the rehearsals of "Nancy Lee," Frederick Miller's new nautical comic opera, will begin next Monday in Baltimore. The cast will include, in addition to Mr. Bell, Laura-Joyce Bell, Josephine Knapp, Clara Jewell, Della Stacey, David Lithgoe, William Thomas, William Corliss, Robert Evans, and Lee Allen. There will be a selected chorus of fifty singers.

—Mr. Hicks and Miss Terriss Are Coming.—It has been positively settled by cable that both Seymour Hicks and Ellaine Terriss will come to this country with "The Shop Girl" company and open at Palmer's Theatre Oct. 28. They were last seen here in the spectacle of "Cinderella," at Abbey's Theatre, Miss Terriss playing Cinderella and Mr. Hicks one of her sisters. George Grossmith, Jr., is also one of "The Shop Girl" company.

—The Leslie Opera Company.—Manager H. J. Leslie has engaged Clarence Harvey, author of the libretto of "Cleopatra," to rearrange the book of "Dorothy" and to rewrite the libretto of "The Red Hussar," which, with Celler's opera, "Doris," will form the repertory of the Leslie Opera Company this season. The tour will begin about Oct. 1. Maud Young has been engaged as prima donna.

—"Rob Roy's" Success.—Since "Rob Roy" opened at the Herald Square Theatre last Monday it has drawn very large audiences, and all the favorite numbers have received repeated encores. Oscar Girard, who is the new Dugold McWheeble, Mayor of Perth, has made a hit in the part, and Joseph Sheehan, who plays Prince Charles, has made many admirers.

—Pinero's New Play.—Mr. Pinero's new play, "The Benefit of the Doubt," the American rights to which are owned by Daniel Frohman for the Lyceum Theatre, will have its first production at the Comedy Theatre, in London, Saturday evening, Sept. 14. Leonard Boyne has been specially engaged to appear in the piece, in addition to the regular company of the house.

—Annie Blanche Simply Loaned.—Miss Annie Blanche, who made such a hit in "The Sporting Duchess," taking her part at two hours' notice, is not a member of the company. She was loaned by Lillian Walrath, with whom she will be seen during this season. Manager Avery thinks he has in Miss Blanche a very clever young woman to support his star.

—Daly's Theatre.—The work of condensing "Le Collier de la Reine," so as to bring it within reasonable limits, is going on rapidly at Daly's, and it is said that the play to-night will end by 11 o'clock. The first Saturday matinée of the piece will be given to-morrow afternoon, and the advance sale of seats for this occasion is already very large.

—Annie Russell's Engagement.—Annie Russell's engagement with Nat C. Goodwin is for the purpose of creating in this city the leading female part in Henry Guy Carleton's new play, "Ambition." In addition to appearing in this play, she will be seen in "A Gilded Fool," "In Mizzouri," and as Ada Ingot in "David Garrick."

—"The Gay Parisians."—"The Gay Parisians," which Charles Frohman is to present at Hoyt's Theatre Sept. 23, will be produced in Scranton, Penn., Sept. 21, the Saturday evening before.

—"Sans Gene."—Manager Augustus Pitou has called his "Mme. Sans Gene" Company for rehearsals Sept. 16. The second season of Sardou's successful play will begin in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30.

—Produced in Berlin.—"The Sporting Duchess," with all its spectacular effects, has been produced in Berlin.

Mayor Latrobe on Law Enforcement.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Bart E. Smith, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, told Mayor Latrobe that the work of his department would be expedited and the streets would present a better appearance if the ordinance prohibiting the throwing of paper in the streets were enforced. He said the police are not enforcing the law. The Mayor said he regretted this non-enforcement of the law. He added: "I believe, like Commissioner Roosevelt of New-York, that laws are made to be enforced. Then if they are not wanted, let them be repealed, but while they stand let their provisions be carried out."

BRIGHT FOR CAPT. SUMNER

Prosecution's Witnesses Favor the Commander of the Columbia.

THE SHIP'S INJURY NOT PERMANENT

The Accused Officer Tells Why He Did Not Order Her Floated When the Trouble Was Reported.

There exists in the navy a belief that court-martials are convened to convict. At any rate they very rarely fail to achieve that end. But there are indications that the one which is now in session at the New-York Navy Yard will prove an exception to the general rule.

The court is engaged in trying Capt. George W. Sumner, commanding the commerce destroyer Columbia. He is before it on three charges, and the testimony brought out in yesterday's hearing tends to exculpate him from all of the accusations. The witnesses were called by the prosecution, but they proved, with one exception, to be valuable witnesses for the defense.

That exception was Lieut. J. M. Helm. His testimony, like that of Lieut. Commander Allibone, who had preceded him as a witness, showed what many construed to be a bias against the accused.

Lieut. Helm testified that he was within hearing distance when Lieut. Commander Allibone reported the fact that the vessel was being strained. He had noticed that the hull was "buckling," and had concluded that it was due to improperly laid keel blocks. In his opinion the vessel was in danger, and he thought that the best thing that could have been done was to have the ship floated without delay.

Under a cross-examination, conducted by Lieut. Commander Marix, counsel for the defense, the witness disclosed a vast lack of familiarity with the methods of docking vessels. He had made a personal examination of the ship while she was lying in the dock. He had not noticed whether the dock had permanent keel blocks or not.

Lieut. Helm is now on duty at Newport, and was in a hurry to return to that resort when the examination was concluded. He explained his desire to return to Newport, and asked that the official stenographer be directed to read over his notes, so that he could approve of the testimony without waiting for the type-written report of it.

He was on duty at Newport, he started to explain, when the President of the court interrupted by curtly saying that for the present he was on duty at the Navy Yard, and that it would be necessary for him to report to-day. The Lieutenant withdrew.

The Columbia's chief engineer, W. H. Harris, who was the next witness, gave testimony showing that the engines of the Columbia are unusually large and complicated. The engines had been lined up before the ship was docked.

"Did you discover," Lieutenant Commander Marix asked, "that the ship had suffered any permanent injury by the strain?"

"None whatever," was the prompt reply. "How did the engines run on the way home?"

"I never saw them run better."

"Did you consider that the injuries were entirely local in character?"

"I did."

In reply to a question put by the Court, witness said he had not thought it necessary to flood the dock until the afternoon of the following day.

Asked as to what time he had become convinced that it was necessary to float the ship, Mr. Harris said he could not state the exact hour without a reference to his log. It was, however, between noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

In reply to the question as to what had first led him to think that the dock should be flooded, witness said that he had noticed the fireroom stanchions bending under an unwonted strain. Without waiting for orders, he set free the water in the forward trimming tank, and immediately notified Capt. Sumner.

Assistant Naval Constructor Horatio C. Gilmore, who is attached to the navy yard, and who had superintended the work of repair, was the next witness.

"Do you recognize the accused?" was the formal question put to him by the Judge Advocate. The officer disclaimed any knowledge of who the accused was.

"Well, this is the accused," said the Judge Advocate, pointing to Capt. Sumner. The constructor bowed. "Capt. Sumner of the Columbia," the Judge Advocate added. The witness bowed again.

Mr. Gilmore testified as to the cost of repairs. His estimate is as follows:

Cost of docking (labor only)	$1,182
Approximate cost starting engines (coal and oil)	37
Cost of fixing keel plates on bottom	650
Cost of labor on the bent stanchions	585
Approximate cost of material for stanchions	198
Total	$2,652

The witness said he had examined the bottom of the Columbia after the vessel had been placed in dry dock, and in his opinion the damage sustained was purely local. When asked if there was anything in the docking plans of the Columbia to indicate the distance apart in which the keel blocks should be placed, witness said that the plan showed where the keel blocks should be placed.

Passed Assistant Engineer Martin Besington was the first witness of the afternoon session. His testimony was corroborative of that given by Chief Engineer Harris.

Following that witness, Capt. Sumner took the stand in his own defense. In his quiet, straightforward, and simple way, the Captain said that in the afternoon of July 3 he had received a cablegram from the Navy Department ordering him to dock the ship at Southampton, have her bottom painted, and to get her ready for the homeward run across the Atlantic. He had immediately set about making preparations for complying with the order. He ascertained definitely that night what docking facilities there were at Southampton. The Navy Department has issued a pamphlet for the guidance of commanding officers in foreign waters. The book gives the coaling and docking facilities of all the principal harbors in the world. In Southampton, the docks operated by the London and Southwestern Railway Company, and in one of which the Columbia was docked, were recommended by the Navy Department's official publication.

The morning following the receipt of the cablegram Capt. Sumner went ashore for the purpose of making arrangements for docking the Columbia. He was accompanied by Paymaster Read. The two visited the American Consulate, and were accompanied by the Vice Consul to the office of the Dock Superintendent. Dock Master Lewis was sent for and arrangements for docking the vessel were made. That official was furnished by Capt. Sumner with the docking plan of the Columbia, and was warned by him that the Columbia had a bilge keel. The docking master asked for no information which was not furnished.

"I never doubted for one moment," said Capt. Sumner, "that the ship would not have been docked safely. The establishment is a large and extensive one, and the company a responsible one. I had absolutely no reason for doubting that the work would be safely and well done. When it was first reported to me that the ship was straining I hurried two officers, one after the other, to Superintendent Lewis. He was quickly found, and after a consultation with him I was told that it was not necessary to flood the dock, as the ship had apparently settled, and I did not think that she would receive any other injury.

"Knowing Mr. Lewis to be an expert in his business, I was guided to a considerable extent by his assurances to that effect. I gave orders, however, that a careful watch be kept on the ship, both inside and out, and that any indications of further injury be at once reported to me.

"I want to say right here, that I had urgent reasons for staying in the dock as long as was necessary to permit the work we went there for. The orders I had received being sent by cable, I had a right to construe them as urgent. I think my judgment in not ordering the ship floated immediately is sustained by the fact that the vessel has suffered no serious injury. I ordered that the vessel be floated immediately after it had become evident that it was necessary."

The court will reconvene to-day at 10 A. M. It is probable that it will conclude the examination during the day's session.

An Old Peddler Assaulted.

Cohen Friedman, an aged Hebrew peddler, was selling pears from a cart in Munroe Street, Wednesday evening, when John Reilly of 432 Berry Street, Brooklyn, took some of the fruit and passed it to Patrick Finn of 207 Madison Street.

Friedman demanded pay for the pears, whereupon the two knocked him down and kicked him. They were arrested; and, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Magistrate Deuel held each in $800 bail for trial.

DID NOT BELIEVE FIREMAN M'COY

Magistrate Crane Discharged Saloon Keeper McCoy After a Hearing.

Edward J. McCoy, the saloon keeper at 366 Greenwich Street, who is charged with an assault on Fireman William McCoy with an iron bar Wednesday night in front of the Franklin Street Engine House, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Edward McCoy showed Magistrate Crane a lacerated finger, which he said was injured by Fireman McCoy's teeth, and said that instead of stealing up and dealing the fireman a single murderous blow, there had been a wrangle and a fight. He further alleged that the fireman borrowed $40 of him nearly a year ago on the plea that he wanted it to use to prevent charges being made against him.

Out of an attempt to collect this money came a quarrel, in which the fireman bit the saloon keeper's finger and the saloon keeper struck the fireman. Magistrate Crane dismissed the complaint and said he believed Fireman McCoy had been lying.

TO DOCK THE INDIANA

The New Battleship to be Cleaned in a Foreign Port.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Charles Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, called on Secretary Herbert at the Navy Department today, and informed him that he had decided to dock the new battleship Indiana at Halifax, N. S.

The Indiana, while practically completed, has not had her official trial, and is therefore still in the hands of the contractors. Her hull has become dirty from lying in the water so long, and its cleaning will be necessary before the trial. Mr. Cramp's decision to take the Indiana to a British port was made necessary by the fact that the United States does not possess a dry dock large enough for a vessel of the Indiana's class. Mr. Cramp will have the docking done by his own men.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Umbria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Trave";) at 8 AM for Azores, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Greytown, per steamship Salamanca, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Bluefields must be directed "per Salamanca.")

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santos direct, per steamship Pascal; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 31 and up to Sept. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe, New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the Spanish Main. The **WEST INDIES** Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA** will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

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Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.

DIRECT ROUTE TO **Paris.** WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK...Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
BERLIN..Sat., Sept. 14 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | PARIS.....Oct. 9

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

FRIESLAND...Sept. 11 | WESTERNL'D. Sept. 25
SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18 | NOORDLAND....Oct. 2

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Sept. 14, M. | Campania, Sept. 28, noon
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. | Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M. Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17. Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM | Circassia, Sept. 28, 1 PM
Furnessia, Sept. 21, 1 PM | Anchoria, Oct. 5, 7 AM

Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

Pier 45 North River, foot 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli..Sat., Sept. 14, 10 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train, Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON. Manitoba